The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,147—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1894.

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BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1894. 5 P.M.
B. HYDASPES	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	24th Aug.
† CLYDE	[illegible]	[illegible]	C. F. Preston	31st „
B.L. CARTHAGE	[illegible]	[illegible]	M. de Horne	7th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	[illegible]	W. A. Seaton	14th
				SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
B.L. PENINSULAR	[illegible]	[illegible]	A. Longin	22nd Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	[illegible]	C. F. Preston	29th „
B.L. SUTLEJ	[illegible]	[illegible]	W. D. Worcester	6th Oct.
† THAMES	4113	[illegible]	W. A. Seaton	13th „
B.L. ORIENTAL	[illegible]	[illegible]	L. Moule	20th „
† CLYDE	4136	[illegible]	C. F. Preston	27th „
B.L. CALEDONIA	7500	[illegible]	W. B. Andrews	3rd Nov.
† THAMES	4113	[illegible]	W. A. Seaton	10th „
B.L. SHANNON	[illegible]	[illegible]	R. Crewe	17th „
† CLYDE	4136	[illegible]	C. F. Preston	24th „
B.L. CARTHAGE	[illegible]	[illegible]	M. de Horne	1st Dec.
† THAMES	4113	[illegible]	W. A. Seaton	8th „
B.L. GANGES	[illegible]	[illegible]	G. Atkinson	15th „
† CLYDE	[illegible]	[illegible]	C. F. Preston	22nd „
B.L. ORIENTAL	[illegible]	[illegible]	L. Moule	29th „

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

* This vessel does not convey passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at [illegible] a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon [illegible] previous day.

A Launch leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China, Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

RAVENNA, 23rd August. | SURAT, 4th October.
SIAM, 6th September. | CATHAY, 18th October.
ROSETTA, 20th September. | ROHILLA, 1st November.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th August, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

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ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Sept.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Oct.

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI	Rs. 690	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,409	350	9th Sept.
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

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By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

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STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	21st Aug.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
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Sassoon House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug. 9th, 1894.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

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BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th September, 1894.

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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug., 8, 1894.

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FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,694 tons, on the 18th August, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 21st August, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 23rd August, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on the 23rd August, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 30th August, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 17th August, 1894.

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One Compound Condensing Wheel Gear Steam Engine, H.P. Cylinder 32½" and L.P. 50" Dia., Stroke 5 feet, working at 700 I. H. P., and one Oldham Willow.

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FOR SALE.

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Offers must be made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the Undersigned), and be sent in accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 100 as Security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the Deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and all Lots must be removed within one month from date of notification.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 7th August, 1894.

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1893—94 CATALOGUE

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Exquisitos	„	50	„	7	8	„
Princess as (small size)	„	50	„	5	8	„
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Do. do. No. 1	„	100	„	5	8	„
Do. do. No. 2	„	100	„	5	0	„
Do. do. No. 3	„	100	„	4	8	

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ELEGANT, FASHIONABLE AND WELL WORTH THE MONEY.

Rs. 115, Crystal Face Case. Rs. 135, Hunting. ½ Hunting, Rs. 140

In plain Engine-turned or Chased cases; sound Lever movements; all essential parts, Jewelled, and Guaranteed for two years, to keep accurate time in any Climate.

These Watches for the prices are a marvel of cheapness. They cannot, of course, be compared with our

STANDARD GOLD WATCHES,

As illustrated and advertised in every Saturday's issue of the "TIMES OF INDIA," and which are the nearest approach to our ideal of perfection in Pocket Watches; but we have no hesitation in stating, nevertheless, that the cheaper class of Watches will be found a very welcome substitute by those who cannot afford.

Rs. 320, for a Crystal Face Case; Rs. 375, Hunting; ½ Hunting Rs. 380.

We have every confidence in promising that our cheaper recommendation will under no circumstances disgrace their Sponsors.

EVERY WATCH IS GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS, AND SENT *POST FREE* AT OUR OWN RISK TO ANY PART OF INDIA AND BURMAH.

For Chronographs, Repeaters, Calendars, and other Complicated Watches, please apply to

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOOTBALLS.

Best Materials and Workmanship. The Cases are made of the best Cowhide, with superior India Rubber Bladders.

RUGBY BALLS—ASSOCIATION BALLS—Prices from Rs. 6-8 upwards. Spare Bladders from Rs. 2-8. Inflators and all Accessories for the Game. Inspection solicited. Catalogues free.

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, Byculla Bridge, and Cumballa Hill. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { POONA: Temple House, Camp, and Boodhwar Peth, City.

EXCELLENT HIGHLAND WHISKY.

SUPPLIED IN JARS, Containing 1, 2 & 4 Gallons.

(CASH or V.-P. P.) Rs. 12-12 per Gallon.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST "PEG" WHISKY IN THE MARKET.

This Whisky is so well known and appreciated throughout India, that further reference on our part is superfluous. To those who have not taken a trial Jar, We say "TRY ONE." Jars charged for, but FULL VALUE ALLOWED on RETURN to our Godown in good condition, less Cost of carriage only.

ALLSOPP'S LIGHT GRAVITY PALE ALE AND EXTRA QUALITY STOUT

Their Ale is in magnificent condition, bright to the last drop. The Stout is really A-1, and in London an enormous demand for it has lately sprung up.

Price per doz. qts..nett. Rs. 6 [illegible]
„ „ pints... „ „ [illegible]

CHAMPAGNE

Most Popular on the London Market.

BINET FILS & Co.s' "Dry Elite," 1889 Vintage, nett .... Rs. 74

DE NEUVILLE & Co.'s Sparkling Saumur ...nett Rs. 36

WHISKY.

	Rs.	a.
"The Old Ship" ....nett	26	8
Brodie's Rare Old, nett	36	8
The Gaelic "Old Smuggler," nett......	28	0

THE OLD CAMUSLYNIE STILL.

"[illegible]ma' Glen," 5 years old, nett............ Rs. 26 12

SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS:—

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

5, 7 & 9, Bell Lane, { BOMBAY. } 5, 7 & 9, Bell Lane.

LATEST STYLES IN FELT HATS NOW BEING SHOWN.

BEST LONDON MAKES.

ROUND CROWNS.

	Rs.	a.
BLACK	10	8
DUN	10	8
DARK BROWN	10	8

SQUARE CROWNS.

	Rs.	a.
BLACK	11	8
BROWN	11	8

HOMBURG.

	Rs.	a.
BLACK	7	8
DUN	7	8
LT. DRAB	7	8

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ,

OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages. 2s. 9d, and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ, OR

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Billiousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of either sex, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

Debilitated and nervous young men should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of a Postal Order for one Shilling by Mr. Lawes, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London, W.C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that this Company's new Steamer "BAHADURI," 1,500 Tons, 2200 H. P., Captain H. Keyzar, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for KARACHEE on WEDNESDAY, the 22th August, taking both Cargo and Passengers at specially Reduced Rates.

SHEPHERD & Co.

Prince's Dock Office, Bombay, 17th August, 1894.

PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA
Revives in Youth and Old
HEALTH, VIGOUR, ENERGY, & VITALITY.
Prompt, Safe, and Sure.
Rs. 3 & Rs. 7.

MADON, SONS & CO.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TO ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS.

FIRST CLASS ENGINEERING BUSINESS, for SALE, at Quetta, complete with Workshops fully equipped.
For full particulars apply to the ASSIGNEES, Messrs. RUSSELL and Co., Quetta.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

I THE Undersigned hereby give notice that the Partnership, which had been subsisting between Me and my Sons, NANCY PEEROO, KASSUM PEEROO, FAZUL PEEROO, and Grandson, KURIM NANCY, has been DISSOLVED by Mutual Consent as and from the 31st Day of July, 1894.

That in terms of the Dissolution I will PAY the DEBTS and LIABILITIES of the Partnership which at the Date of the Dissolution stood due in my Name and recover and receive for myself all the cash, property and outstandings thereof, and Mr. NANCY PEEROO will PAY the DEBTS and LIABILITIES which stood in his Name or relate to the business and dealings carried on in his Name and recover and receive for himself the outstandings thereof.—Dated this 17th Day of August, 1894.

પીરૂ મામદ,
PEEROO MAHOMAD.

THE AMICUS PAUPERUM LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION
(Registered According to the Company's Act of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:—MAZAGON.
BRANCH OFFICES: 63, TAMARIND LANE, FORT; and KALBADEVI ROAD.

THE object of the Association is a TWO FOLD one:—First, to improve the Status of the POORER CLASSES both MORALLY and SOCIALLY; and, Secondly, to HELP the WIDOWS and ORPHANS of Deceased Subscribers.

To secure the first object the Association is going to start a Paper, to be called "THE AMICUS PAUPERUM," and to render the paper a success it has secured the services of learned gentlemen of University repute as Editors and Contributors.

For the fulfilment of the second point, the Association will distribute annually among the Nominees of the defunct Subscribers as many Rupees as there are Subscribers on the list for the year.

"THE AMICUS PAUPERUM."

An Anglo-Vernacular Weekly will be PUBLISHED from the 2nd of September, 1894, in the English, Marathi and Guzerati Languages. Its size will be four forms of Demy consisting of eight pages of printed matter. The Subscription is Rupees (3) Three only a year including postage.

For Rules and Regulations apply to
THE SECRETARY and MANAGER.

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 677 OF 1892.

TRIMBUCK RAMCHANDRA TELANG, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Chowpaty, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay...Plaintiff.

VERSUS

JOHI DEWJEE ASSA, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Mazagon, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, and PRAGJEE BHIMJEE, also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Mandvie Bunder, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay..........Defendants.

IN consequence of the Death of Mr. TRIMBUCK RAMCHANDRA TELANG, the Plaintiff abovenamed, the Sale advertised to take place on the 22nd instant, is POSTPONED sine die.

Messrs. NANU & HORMASJEE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to Two P.M. on TUESDAY, the 4th day of September, 1894 for Supply of STONEWARE PIPES, JUNCTIONS, &c., required for the Parel Drainage District.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Engineer, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. One Thousand, to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total Deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the estimated Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. SMITH, M. INST. C. E.,
Special Drainage Engineer.

Special Drainage Engineer's Office, Bombay, 17th August, 1894.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of JOOTA DAMJI, late of Mangrole, Hindu Inhabitant, Deceased.

BAI NANDKOR, Grand-daughter of the Deceased ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR CHARLES FARRAN HARGRAVE BAYLEY, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 14th Day of August in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, and in the Fifty-eighth Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR, Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
The 13th Day of August, 1894.
Messrs. BHAISHANKAR & KANGA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

PIANOS.
HARRISON & CO.'S
IMPERIAL MODEL.
HEIGHT, 4 ft. 3½ in. WIDTH, 4 ft. 7 in.
This Piano is specially suited for India.
PRICE: £25, Net Cash,
Usual shop price, £40.

Burr Walnut, Rosewood or Ebonized, Iron Frame, Full Trichord, Check Action, Three Compartment Top Door, with Burr Mouldings and Marqueterie Panels incised and gilded, Mouldings on Lockboard and Cheeks, Ivory Keys, Brass Pedals, Sconces.

THIS IS THE CHEAPEST & BEST PIANO IN THE TRADE.

HARRISON & CO.,
29, PATERNOSTER SQUARE, E. C.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

FUNDS Exceed SEVENTY LAKHS.
CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER
THIRTY-THREE LAKHS.

The Company was Founded in 1874, and from that year until now its record has been one of unbroken and unsurpassed progress.

ECONOMY,
MODERATE PREMIUMS,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS,

Are but a few of the Special Advantages the ORIENTAL offers to Intending Assurers.

Annuities Granted on Liberal Terms.
Family Pension Branch open to all Classes.

Funds in Government Paper remaining in India thus avoiding any Loss to the Assured by Exchange.

The working expenses of this Company are the LOWEST of any Company of the SAME age.

For Forms and Particulars for effecting an Assurance, apply to:—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS.
Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICES.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 18th August, at 6 o'clock P.M.

W. WEBB,
Honorary Secretary.

18th July, 1894.

THE BRITANNIA MILLS, LIMITED.
RENEWAL OF DEBENTURE LOAN.

THE DIRECTORS of the Britannia Mills, Limited, having resolved to RENEW the Company's DEBENTURE LOAN of Rupees Six Lakhs falling due on the 15th October next, Notice is hereby given that applications for same in writing will be received by the Undersigned up to 31st August, 1894.

The Debentures will be 1,200 of Rs. 500 each bearing Interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable Half-yearly, as per Coupons attached, the Principal being repayable on 15th October, 1899.

The Company's Lands, Buildings and Machinery, costing Rs. 18,56,414-14-0 as per books, will be assigned over to Trustees for the benefit of the Debenture-holders as at present, and the Deed of Trust and the Clauses in the Debentures will nearly be the same as are contained in the present agreements.

The monies will be called up and Interest to run from the 11th October, 1894.

Present holders of Debentures will please note (should they not be inclined to Renew them) that they will be paid in full with Interest on the 15th October, 1894, and Interest will cease to run on their holdings from that date.

A Deposit of 5 per cent. should accompany every application.

Present holders of Debentures need not send a Deposit with confirming their intention to Renew.

The Directors will advise allotments to each applicant in due time in proportion to the number of applications received, and may return Deposits in full or part as they deem proper.

By Order of the Board,
KHATAU MAKANJEE SONS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 24th July, 1894.

BURMA STATE RAILWAY.
LOCOMOTIVE AND CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.
TENDER FOR PETROLEUM LUBRICATING AND CLEANING OILS FOR 1895.

THE Manager of the Burma State Railway invites Tenders at his Office, up to Noon of MONDAY, the 24th September next, for the Supply, for a period of 12 months of OILS required for use in the Locomotive and Carriage Department, as follows:—

I.—AXLE OIL, suitable for the Lubrication of Axles of both Locomotives and Carriages and Wagons, about 72,000 Imperial Gallons, more or less as required; to be Delivered at the Rate of 6,000 Imperial Gallons per Month, or at such other Rate as may be required by due notice from time to time.

II.—CYLINDER and VALVE OIL, about 4,800 Imperial Gallons, more or less as required; to be Delivered at the Rate of about 400 Imperial Gallons per Month, or at such other Rate as may be required by due notice from time to time.

III.—ENGINE CLEANING OIL, about 3,600 Imperial Gallons, more or less as required; to be delivered at the Rate of about 300 Imperial Gallons per Month, or at such other Rate as may be required by due notice from time to time.

2. The Oils will have to be delivered to the Storekeeper of this Railway at the General Stores, Rangoon, commencing from the 1st JANUARY next.

3. A separate Tender must be submitted for each of the Oils, numbered I., II., III. above.

4. Tenders must state the Prices of the Oils offered per Imperial Gallon in Indian Currency, their Firing Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit, their viscosity by the scale of Redwood's viscometer at a Temperature of 140° Fahrenheit, their Weights per Imperial Gallon, and where and by what Firms of manufacturers the Oils offered have been produced.

5. No Axle or Cylinder Oils will be accepted of which the Firing Temperature is less than 435° F, and the viscosity less than 450.

6. Each Tender must be preceded by a Sample of not less than One Imperial Gallon of each Oil offered for supply, which should be carefully packed and addressed to the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, care of the said Storekeeper, so as to reach him not later than the 27TH AUGUST next.

7. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tenders, and reserves the right of Dividing the Orders for each Oil equally between two or three Tenderers for the Same, or of giving an Order for less than the advertized Quantities.

8. Tenders must be addressed to the Manager, Burma State Railway, Rangoon, under Sealed Covers, superscribed "Tender for (kind of oil)."

By Order,
C. E. CARDEW,
Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent.

Insein, 3rd August, 1894.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

SURPLUS STORES AND PLANT FOR DISPOSAL.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive Offers for the purchase of the following Machinery and Plant amongst others which are available for Sale to the public at about Half their original value:—

Portable Steam Cranes to lift 3 tons and 5 tons.	Hydraulic Jacks to lift 60 tons.
Steam Hoist No. 13 to lift 35 cwt.	Improved patent double action Air Pumps with Helmets and Breast Plates, Diving Dresses and Under-Clothing, &c., for Divers, and various other Machinery.
Steam Hoists to lift 2 tons.	
Pulsometers, Nos. 6, 7 & 8.	
Ship's Steam Winch, Ball's, Bell's and Wild's Dredgers.	
Crab Winches, double, to lift 3, 5, 6 and 12 tons.	
Air Locks fitted with Caps 9" diameter, &c., &c.	

General Stores and Tools of Varied description are also available at very Low prices. Complete List of the articles with prices, and other particulars may be obtained on application to THE GENERAL STOREKEEPER, Rayapuram.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.

Madras, 10th July, 1894.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.
(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, over 25 Lakhs.

FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

OPEN to all, including Government Servants. WOMEN are eligible as Subscribers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.

RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years payments.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives.

For Report and Rules, etc., Apply to—

SYKES & Co.,
SECRETARIES,
GRANTS-LANE, CALCUTTA.

A BOON TO MEN Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 48, High Holborn, LONDON.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a neverfailing and permanent Cure. It
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.
The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing. I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu."

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicine than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a less quantity will effect a cure.—I am, dear sir, yours faithfully,

"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD.
45, Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England" are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

GOLD PRIZE MEDAL, NATIONAL ACADEMY

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 207 Military Messes and 61 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to

PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP ....Rs. 10,00,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES ...Rs. 6,99,635

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security—FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.

Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 42,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL	£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

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CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.
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Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street),
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Repayable on Demand at 2 per cent. p. a. on Daily Balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS,
on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—

If fixed for Six Months	4	per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months	4½	per cent. „
Do. Two or Three Years	4½	per cent. „

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the Safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms:—

If paid in India	Commission ⅛th per cent.
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody	„ ⅛th „
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India	„ ⅛th „

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£ 120,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
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CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4½ Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the places, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by Telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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Manager.

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UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
[ESTABLISHED 1834]
FAMILY PROVISION.

A POLICY of ASSURANCE for Rs. 10,000 can be obtained at the following Rates:—

AGE Next Birthday.	Monthly Premium. Rs.	a.	p.
20	21	4	0
21	21	10	8
23	22	8	0
24	22	14	8
25	23	5	4
30	25	6	8
35	27	14	8

Endowment Assurances Payable on attaining the Age of 45, 50, and 55, or previous in the event of Death also granted.

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Premium REDUCED to European Rates on passing PORT SAID Homewards.

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	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	$ 3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co. CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	„ 1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	$ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
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The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

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Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securities amount to £8,003,265

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„	1885	„	966,107
„	1887	„	968,013
„	1892	„	2,033,053

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NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Pemium, returned.

Endowment Assurances payable at Fixedperiods, on Adults and Children on very favourable erms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.

Reduction to European Rates when Assund leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to	£ 4,30,358
Total Accumulated Funds	„ 8,03,265

GROWTH of FUNDS—

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1892	„ 8,003,26
Increase of Funds in 10 years	£3,11,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Hummum Street
D. LINDSAY, Resident Secretary,
Apollo Street, Old Secretariat.

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BAHADUR No. 1	4½	„ „	100
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BAHADUR „ 3	3¾	„ „	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	„ „	200

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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

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"KEATING'S LOZENGES."

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"A TERRIBLE COUGH."

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Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
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Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,350
Bank of Bengal	40,000	600	all	10 pr. ct.	1,305
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,000
Commercial & Ld. Mgn.	5,000 / 2,000 / 3,000	100 / 100 / 100	100 / 75 / 10	16 p. c.	16 xd / 114 xd / 50 xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	8 pr. ct.	80nl
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	225

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
Alliance	1,600	1,000	all	Rs. 15	515
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	42
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per ct.	375
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	650
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	800	500	500	20	370
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	...	150
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	1,300
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.35	1,275
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	870
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	Nil	635
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	600
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	475
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	365
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	300
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	520
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	315
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	745
Hingunghat Mill	700	800	500	40 / 2½	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,600	500	500	Nil	525
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,100
Imperial Cotton	800	500	500	Nil	330
Indian Manfg.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200
James Greaves	2,100	500	500	Nil	535
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,500	—	250		125
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	900	dvd Rs.40	875
Jubilee Mills Co. Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	595
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	Nil	620
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	825
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	650
Leopold	2,500	100	103	Nil	164
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.15	690
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	890
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,710
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	1,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	153½
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,650
Mazagon	3,000	0	250	Nil	137½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	1,925
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa-
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	385
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	370
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,800	Nil	570
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	875
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,465
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	1,450
Secunderabad	750	2,000	1,000	Nil	575
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	150
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	345
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,390	250	250	12½	185
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	535
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venisbunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	725
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	guar.	Cash Rate.
G.I.P. R' Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,40
B.B. & C.I. R.	—	£18	—	do.	

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly Rs.	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,450
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. 90	1,075
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	11	215
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co. Ld	550	250	250	dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	157½
...reul's Cawnpor Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		107½
Broach City				14	207½
Press Co., Ld.	800	200	all		195
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	310
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	1,200
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	—	Nil	110
Fort	515	2,500		Rs. 80	1,220
French	300	500		Nil	435
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	30	450
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	105
Khangaum	240	450	450	Nil	430
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	247½
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	110
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil	382½
Manmar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	227½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	540
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	133½
Prince of Wales	100	500	50	Rs25dv	500
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	180	2,000
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	570
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	25	250	Nil	10
Surat City				16	200
Press Co., Ld.	875	100	all	...	195
Volkart		1,00	1000	Rs. 0	1,060

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Divd.	Cash Rate.
Allcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	310xd
	750	50	150	7½	225xd
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Bacham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	107
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 300	5,212½
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	Rs. 75	1,290
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div ?	72
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	600	600	8 pr. c.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 50	1,310
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	8 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	280
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	1
John Roberts & Co.	1,800	100	100	10 pr. ct.	120
Jehangir B Karani & Co. Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr. ct.	85
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 23-12	335
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	500	30	165
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	110
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	5
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	175
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	91
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	490
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,3 0
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	980
Thacker & Co	1,500	100	100	5	53
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	all / 100 / 25	5	21

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 29 5	
China Leaf	" 29 ?	Nominal
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	" 29	"
Do. do. new	" 28 12	"
Australia do.	" 29 1	
Bombay do.	" 29	
English Sovereigns	" 18 5	
Do. Drazons	" 18 4	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	" 95	
Do. 17½ do.	" 95 4	
Carolus Dollars	"	Nominal
Mexican do.	" 195	
Franc pieces	" 31	

WEDNESDAY was the hundredth anniversary of the execution of Andre Chenier, the poet. A Paris correspondent writes:—As Chenier has now no detractor, there is a general feeling that a monument should be reared in his and his brother Joseph's honour at Passy, where he lived. There is already a beautiful monument intended for a public place in Marseilles and done by M. Denys Puech in commemoration of Andre Chenier's execution. The Muse of Poetry is supposed to have just rescued the head from the basket of the guillotine. She is cradling it in her arms, and imprinting a kiss on the forehead. All the minutes of the examinations that Andre Chenier underwent in prison and at his trial have been recently found, and are now at the Carnavalet Museum. He was turned against the Revolution by the sanguinary excesses of the Jacobin party. He was examined by a Procurator who had received his cue from Robespierre, and betrayed crass ignorance and stupidity. A vein of light irony runs through most of his answers. Though Robespierre had army, judicature, people, and every other power in the State in his hands, Andre Chenier laughed at his Reign of Terror, and expressed his conviction that it was nearly at an end. Chenier's mother was an aunt of the late M. Thiers, and daughter of a Smyrniote merchant settled at Marseilles. The poet's head fell into the same basket with that of Comte de Montalembert, grandfather of the late Comte Charles Forbes de Montalembert whom the Duc d'Aumale succeeded at the Academy, and grandfather of the Comte Montalembert who now sits in the Chamber of Deputies and votes against every amendment to the Guerin Press Bill.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, 39, Apollo Street, 3 p.m.
Maharani Ice Company, Armenian Lane, 3 p. m.
Bombay Rifle Club Competition.
Half-Yearly General Meeting, Byculla Club, 6 p. m.
Stanley Opera Company, Tivoli Theatre, 9 p. m.
Aryan Social Union, Lecture, at the People's Free Reading Room and Library, Fort, 8-30 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-30 and 5-50 p.m.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Hindus.
Y. M. C. A. vs. Islam Gymkhana.
Y. M. C. A. vs. Ordnance.
B. V. A. vs. Telegraph.
R. I. M. vs. Elphinstone.
Military Medical vs. Hindu Gymkhana.

TO-MORROW.

Cricket: City of Bombay vs. Sir Jamsetjee P. B. Institution.
Parsee Gymkhana vs. Islam Gymkhana.
Baronet vs. Liberal.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Sabarmati entered the dock on Thursday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers City of London and Assam left the dock yesterday.

GUN CLUB.—The Gun Club will meet to-day, (weather permitting), at Love Grove, Worlee, 4-15 p.m.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.—The meeting of the members of the Bombay Medical Union will take place to-day. The profession will be welcomed as visitors.

BURGLARY AT PAREL ROAD.—A report has been made by one Mohunji Amarsee, a bunia, having his shop at Parel Road, that during his absence, on the night of the 14th instant, his shop was broken into by removing the lock on the door, and cotton sarees, dhoturs, bodices, and Rs. 10 in cash, collectively valued at Rs. 96-4, stolen.

MURDER OF A PARSEE AT DAHNOO.—At the beginning of this week, says a vernacular paper, a young Parsee, while sleeping at night in front of his house, in Dahnoo village, had his throat cut through with a sickle. He died the following day. The police of Dahnoo have arrested two persons of the Varlee caste, who had a dispute with the deceased about grain two days before the murder.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—B. V. A. vs. Government Telegraph F. C.—The following players are selected to represent the B. V. A:—Forwards, Bombdr. G. D. Traylen, Grs. Joyce, Macnee, E. Rodgers, and F. Hogan (captain); half-backs, Grs. R. Whittle, F. A. Martin, and C. Rowbotham; backs, Gr. J. A. Brandon and Bombdr. F. H. P. Blodwell; and goal, Gr. J. J. Rodgers.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—Rovers' Football Club.—A match will be played on the Cooperage ground between the Rovers and B Company Loyal North Lancashire Regiment. The kick off will be at 5-30. The following team will represent the Rovers:—Goal, J. Stevenson; backs, L. G. Mcfarlane and G. Walton; half-backs, N. Catchpole, C. Brown, and J. Allan; forwards, A. Simpson, F. Simpson, H. J. Eastwood, J. H. Langton, and A. Brown. Reserves—A. Ellis and W. Sell.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Major Luard and Officers the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will perform the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-30 (weather permitting):—

Quick March......Gakdul ....H. J. Pipe.
Cavatina..............(B Clarionet Solo) .....Gassner.
Valse ....Brise Des. Nuits.......Lamothe.
Selection...............“La Gazza Ladra”...Rossini.
Russian Dance......Pas Des Patineurs......Fred Godfrey.
Galop ....Excursion Train.......Musgrave.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

The Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will perform the following programme, this evening, on the Esplanade Bandstand, at 5-50 o'clock (weather permitting):—

March.......................Gakdul.................................H. J. Pipe
Overture....................Zenette ....Auber
Drivertimento on Ancient Scotch Melodies ...Ackermann
Valse..........................Acclamations ....E Waldteufel
Airs From Donizetti's I Martiri ....Kappey
Galop ....Pollergeister...............................Faust
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

PICK-POCKETS AT THE COCOANUT FAIR.—Before Mr. Dastoor, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Constable Clerkson charged three Mahomedan old offenders with pick-pocketing in the Cocoanut Fair, the accused having removed purses from the pockets of three different persons. They were all convicted; one was ordered to be flogged, the sentence being twelve stripes; another was sentenced to a month's hard labour; and the third to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Inspector Wilson, yesterday, charged before Mr. Dastoor, Third Presidency Magistrate, Jalaludin Noor Mahomed, with driving his hack-victoria in a rash and negligent manner, thereby causing injuries to a Hindu woman, named Parvati. While going along the Kalbadevi Road, the woman was knocked down by the accused's conveyance, which was being driven at a tremendous rate. The woman had to remain in hospital for three months. The accused was fined Rs. 40, with the alternative of one month's hard labour. The fine, if paid, was ordered to be given to the injured woman as compensation.

CAPTURE OF AN ALLEGED THIEF.—At the instance of Inspector Framji Bhikajee, of the Criminal Investigation Department, one Noorbhoy Rahman, a follower, in the service of the Gondal Durbar, was, yesterday, charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, at the Mazagon Police Court, with having, on the 17th February, 1892, committed theft of gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 350, belonging to the Gondal Durbar. On certain information, previously received, the accused was arrested, yesterday morning, in Baba Dhaboo Street, by a police jemadar. The case was remanded until the 31st instant, pending a reply from the Gondal State authorities.

IT WAS THE HORSE, NOT THE DRIVER.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Cooper, Morarji Jivan, a coachman, was charged, with driving a private carriage in a rash and negligent manner, and thereby injuring Guyasudin Sheikh Abdulla. The accused, in his defence, said that the horse took fright suddenly and became unmanageable, and as one of the ends of the reins gave way, he could not control the animal. Guyasudin was knocked down by the horse near the Salvation Army Buildings, Hornby Road, where the carriage collided with another, and the horse was stopped with the assistance of some of the passers-by. The magistrate discharged the accused, the charge not being sustained by the evidence.

CAMATIPOORA GIRLS' SCHOOL.—At a meeting, held on Thursday last, in the Girls' School, 9th Street Camateepoora, under the auspices of the Telugu Dnyanottejak Sabha, a very interesting lecture on the wise sayings of Narsihadas, a well-known Telugu poet, was delivered in Telugu by Baboo Mahadev Canayallal, who is on a lecturing tour in Bombay. The lecture was highly appreciated by the audience, which consisted of about three hundred males and females. The learned lecturer then addressed the gathering on the advantages of temperance, pointing out the necessity of a league in a thickly-populated district like Camatipoora. At the close of the meeting a temperance league was formed, and about ninety persons joined it. A working committee will shortly be appointed to carry on the business of the league.

STORY OF AN OLD STAMP.—Mr. Kirkpatrick, barrister-at-law, appeared before Mr. Cooper, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, on behalf of Kaikhosro Ardeshir Chinoy, to prosecute H. Rebeiro for falsely charging him with theft with intent to do him injury. The case for the prosecution was that the complainant bought a ten-reis postal stamp of Portuguese-India for Rs. 15, on the 5th ultimo, from a used-stamp seller, Ibrahim Khamissa, in Church Gate Street. He then showed it to Ribeiro, manager of a philatelic company. The latter claimed the stamp, and charged Chinoy with stealing it, and hence the present complaint. Mr. De Souza, who appeared for the accused, submitted that before laying such a charge against his client, a sanction from the police was necessary, which was not obtained. Mr. Kirkpatrick contended that as the charge would be altered to one of defamation, no sanction of the police was necessary in the matter. The magistrate decided that until a fresh charge was preferred sanction from the police was necessary in the case.

AN UNGRATEFUL FRIEND.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, one Ganoo Babaji was charged, at the instance of Inspector Hurst, before Mr. E. Wilkie, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with committing theft of a silver watch, of the value of Rs. 26, belonging to Bapoo Mahadeo, residing at Kala Chowkey Road. It appears that the accused, who was a friend of the complainant, went to his house, on Sunday last, on a visit. The complainant received him courteously, and after some conversation, treated him to a sumptuous dinner in the drawing-room of his house. After dinner complainant went into a back room, leaving his jacket hanging on a peg in the wall of the drawing-room with the watch in its pocket. On returning to the drawing-room, after a short time, he found that his friend had left, and on taking the jacket from the peg, discovered the watch missing. He reported the theft to the police, who, on inquiry, arrested the accused on Wednesday last, and recovered the watch from Ramji Bhaiji, a peon, in the employ of a European gentleman, with whom it was pledged by the accused for Rs. 3. The accused admitted the offence, but in extenuation of his guilt, pleaded intoxication. He was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A STRANGE STORY.—About 4 o'clock, yesterday morning, an alarm of “thief! thief!” was raised in a shop, belonging to one Kapurchund Paraj, a marwari, at the 2nd Line, Nowroji Hill. On hearing the alarm, one Hookma Lala, another marwari, residing in the neighbourhood, ran to the shop and found Kapurchund Paraj seated at the entrance of his shop with a gash across his throat. On being questioned by Hookma, Kapurchund, with difficulty, stated that he had been aroused from his sleep by some one catching hold of his head and drawing a knife across his throat. He cried out for help and attempted to capture his assailant by catching hold of his hand, but the latter wrenched himself away by inflicting a slight cut on the right thumb, and rushed out of the shop by the back entrance, which opened into the street. Kapurchund's younger brother, named Vena Paraj, who was sleeping in the front room, facing the road, rushed in, but was too late to catch a glimpse of his brother's assailant. The injured marwari was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital where, on examination, it was found that he had received a deep wound across his throat, a cut on the right thumb, and two slight cuts on the right shoulder. These wounds, in the opinion of the house-surgeon, had been self-inflicted by means of a razor. However, on inquiries made by the police, neither a razor nor a knife was found in the shop. Further enquiries are in progress.

THE ARCHITECT'S BILL FOR THE NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

AT the Small Causes Court, yesterday, Mr. Cursetji Maneckji, Third Judge, delivered judgment in the suit brought by Mr. J. W. Stevens, C.I.E., against the Municipal Commissioner for the recovery of Rs. 501-6-8, due to him on account of commission and professional services rendered to the Municipality. Mr. Craigie, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiff, while the defendant was represented by Mr. Burder, of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley.

His Honour, in delivering judgment in the case, said: In this suit the plaintiff, Mr. F. W. Stevens, C.I.E., sues the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay to recover Rs. 501-6-8, being the balance of an account for commission payable to him as architect in connection with the new Municipal Buildings. Mr. Burder for the defendant admits the correctness of the account which is annexed to the summons, and pleads payment in full. Except a plea of want of notice under Section 527 of the Bombay Municipal Act, which was disposed of by me at the hearing in favour of the plaintiff, the only defence set forth in this suit is payment in full or satisfaction. The only question, therefore, now before the court is, is the balance of account claimed in the suit paid to the plaintiff? The *onus* lay on the defendant, and Mr. Burder relied on the following facts, which are undisputed to show that the amount so claimed is satisfied. Under the terms of his agreement, the plaintiff was to receive Rs. 6¼ per cent. distributed under different heads: on Rs. 976,350, which was the original approximate estimate sanctioned by the Corporation “in full of all charges for professional services of every description . . . not involving substantial alteration of design.” The services required from the plaintiff and in respect of which he was to be paid as above-mentioned, are fully specified in the letter of the 20th June, 1889. Subsequently, a further expenditure of Rs. 9,659 was sanctioned in respect of certain alterations in the design of the building proper, and this raised the total of the original estimate to Rs. 9,86,009. The account as to this original estimate was kept apart, and the plaintiff has been fully paid off in respect of the same. Later on, what are described as supplementary estimates were called for relating to fire-service, water-supply, drainage, furniture, &c., and the same as submitted by the plaintiff, came to Rs. 3,28,481-12-0. The figure, however, was cut down to Rs. 2,99,844-10-0, which sum received the sanction of the Corporation. The plaintiff's remuneration or commission in respect of these supplementary estimates comes to Rs. 19,919-7-3, and this is the account in respect of the balance of which the present suit is brought. Whilst the work of the building was proceeding, some time in 1891, certain further estimates which during the course of the suit are described as extra estimates, were required relating to some slight alteration in respect of the fire-service, electric light fittings, and more furniture. These extra estimates were forwarded by the plaintiff. The work to which these extra estimates relate was executed, and the plaintiff's commission in respect of the same as detailed in (Exhibit 17) came to Rs. 501-6-8, and this sum has already been, without any demur, specifically paid off by the Municipal Commissioner in anticipation, it seems, of the sanction of the Corporation. The Corporation has, however, since refused to sanction the payment. It appears to be contended for the defendant that the plaintiff is not entitled to this sum. The Municipal Commissioner (vide Ex. 22) somewhat autocratically considers that “Mr. Stevens must be held not to have received payment” of such sum, and in settling plaintiff's bill on the supplementary estimate account has deducted Rs. 501-6-8. On these facts the defendant's solicitor contends the court must hold that the amount sued on has been satisfied. The court is unable to admit the validity of this contention. The issue before the court is a very simple one, and I do not think it is at liberty to travel out of it. The correctness of the plaintiff's account relating to the said supplementary estimates being admitted, has the balance of Rs. 501-6-8, undoubtedly and admittedly due under it, been paid off? That is the only question. The question, whether the plaintiff is justly entitled to his commission in respect of the said extra estimates, and whether he has been wrongly paid the same, or, whether he is liable to refund or account for the same are not now properly before the court, and it is not only unnecessary for me to express any opinion on the same, but in the absence of evidence on these points, it is impossible for me to do so. It is equally unnecessary for me to express any opinion as to whether the Corporation could recover such amount from the plaintiff, or what its remedy might be under the circumstances. On such evidence as there is before me, I must hold that the Commissioner was not justified in refusing to pay the plaintiff the balance now sued for, and justly due to him, because for some reason or other, he has thought fit, without proper authority, to pay the plaintiff other moneys which he finds now he should not have paid, and which for aught this court can say on the evidence before it may still be justly payable. I accordingly hold that the defendant fails to prove the plea of satisfaction, and decree the claim as under. Decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 501-6-8 and court's costs and Rs. 45 professional costs, plus Rs. 30 costs already allowed.

CRICKET.

ISLAM GYMKHANA VS. MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS' CRICKET CLUB.

IN a match, played between the above teams, on the Islam Gymkhana ground, on Thursday last, Messrs. Ralli Brothers' team obtained an easy victory by 2 wickets and 78 runs. The Islam team went in first, and were all put out for 55 runs. Nizamudin and Alli began a very promising game, but unfortunately were bowled out, the former scoring 10 and the latter 11 runs. Ralli Brothers' team batted exceedingly well, and rapidly ran up the score, declaring, at call of time, 133 runs for 8 wickets down. Machliwala (senior) was in slashing form and carried his bat out for a well-played 48; while Mistri, Gazrat, and Writer played a neat and steady game, scoring 17, 19, and 20, respectively. Writer and Machliwalla (senior) bowled excellently, taking between them 8 wickets for 34 runs. Ralli's team fielded remarkably well, taking every catch that was given them. The following are the scores:—

MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS' C. C.

Gagrat, b Alli E Tyabji	19
Mistri, c Hussain, b Alli E Tyabji	17
Davar, b Nizamudin	1
H J Walsh, b Alli E Tyabji	0
P Nassif, b Alli E Tyabji	5
H Fido, b Alli E Tyabji	3
Machliwalla, not out	48
Edalji, b Alli E Tyabji	0
Writer, c Reza, b Nizamudin	20
Arjani, not out	7
Hussey, did not bat	
Extras	7
	133

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Nizamudin, b Davar	10
H C Tyabji, c Mistri, b Writer	5
Alli S Alli, b Writer	11
Alli E Tyabji, b Machliwalla	2
Abban, c Arjani, b Writer	8
M B Razrani, c Arjani, b Machliwalla	2
S C Tyabji, run out	0
S Hussain, b Machliwalla	2
Mirza Alli Reza, c Gagrat, b Machliwalla	8
Dawood Nensi, c Gagrat, b Writer	0
Ismail Ahmedi, not out	3
Extras	4
	55

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY A. C. VS. TELEGRAPH RECREATION C. C.

A MATCH will be played, to-day, between the above teams, at 2 p.m., on the B. V. A. A. C. ground. The following players will represent the B. V. A. A. C.:—Sergt. W. H. Jackson (captain), Grs. A. Quinney, P. W. Jackson, W. H. Cole, N. Catchpole, T. Gouldston, C. Worman, H. S. Read, A. C. Bowack, G. W. Claridge, and Bomdr. G. F. Hesketh. Reserves—Grs. J. A. Brandon, A. Wise, and F. A. Martin.

HINDU VS. BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE following gentlemen will represent the Hindu Gymkhana in this match against the Bombay Gymkhana, to-day, at 1-30 p.m.:—Messrs. Jeyaker, Chonker, Kale, Kirtiker, G. Bhandare Dhatre Parshotum, Dadurker, Masoorker, Gosavi, and Kothare.

BOMBAY HIGH SCHOOLS ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

PROPRIETARY HIGH SCHOOL VS. J. N. PETIT PARSEE ORPHANAGE.

ON the form displayed in the first round the Orphanage boys were the favourites, but in the match played, on Wednesday last, the Proprietarians managed to secure a victory by 36 runs on the first innings. This result was mainly due to mistakes in the field, at critical periods of the game, as several chances were missed by the Orphanage boys, and in each case the batsman profited by the let off to make some runs. The Proprietarians winning the toss made 122, to which Mody contributed 42 and Dastur 22. There were two other double figure scorers. Bhatena, 5 for 27, and Chapgar, 3 for 26, were the most successful bowlers. The Orphanage boys could only respond with 86, Wadia (33) and Langrana (23) being the chief scorers. Mody again came to the assistance of his school with 5 wickets for 33, while Mama took 3 for 21. Going in again the Proprietarians scored 46 for two wickets.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

THE following is the programme for Wednesday next, the 22nd instant, commencing at 5-15 p. m.:—

I—Affinity Stakes—Gentleman to pick a ball off a post and Lady to tilt at ring at full gallop.
II—Jumping Competition—A Horses, B Ponies.
III—Horse Scurry—For all horses that have never won a race, value Rs. 49 or over. Catch weights. Distance, about ¼ mile.
IV—Saturday to Monday Race—Bareback—Competitors to carry night-shirt in bag, ride to trees, dismount, put on shirt, mount and return to winning post, carrying bag.
N B—Competitors must provide their own bags and night-shirt.
V—Tandem Race—To ride one and drive another to a point and back.

Competitors are requested to make their entries at the Gymkhana, or send them to the honorary secretary, before mid day, on Wednesday, the 22nd instant, but post entries will be accepted.

T. W. BIRKETT,
Honorary Secretary.

Aug. 7.

THE Madras Government has had under consideration, for some time past, the question of adopting the best means for improving the Mangalore Harbour. Mr. G. T. Walch, late Chief Engineer for Irrigation to the Madras Government and who was afterwards employed under the Travancore Government, has, we learn, been deputed by the Madras Government to report on this project. Mr. Walch will receive a remuneration of Rs. 50 per diem exclusive of his actual travelling expenses and the travelling expenses of his servants.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. Justice RANADE.)

ACQUITTAL OF A CHARGE OF MURDER.

IMPERATRIX VS. JINA MAWA AND MOKA DABHAI.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. J. Weir, Joint Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who, on the 30th June last, convicted the two accused of the murder of one Bhailal Bhavan at a place near Borsal, and sentenced them to death. Mr. Branson, with Mr. Ganpat S. Rao, appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

It would appear that about four months ago the deceased and some thirty other men left the village of Ras to go to Amiad. On returning to Ras the same evening, they met in a lane the two accused, one of whom was carrying a pistol, and the other a spear. All the men, becoming frightened at the behaviour of the accused, ran away with the exception of the deceased and one Jora. The second accused then attacked Jora with a spear, while the first prisoner fired his pistol at the deceased, who fell down. The first prisoner then ran away; and the other man, who was disarmed by Jora, also took to his heels. The deceased died afterwards. The accused raised an 'alibi' to the effect that they were not near the place where the murder was committed. The Sessions Judge was of opinion that the witnesses for the prosecution showed clearly that the prisoners were guilty of the murder, and they were convicted and sentenced to death.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in giving his judgment, said: This case comes before us both on the reference for confirmation of the two sentences of death and on the appeal of the two prisoners; Jina and Moka; and the law imposes on this Bench the final decision on the facts as well as the law. As in the case from Nasik confirmation case 12 adjudged by us two days ago, the conflict is between the evidence of the hospital assistant who examined the corpse and the eye-witnesses to the murder and villagers and others who say they saw the wounds. The learned Sessions Judge believes the latter and disbelieves the medical witness, and is of opinion that what that officer says about the shape of the wounds is false. In the Nasik case we were of opinion that the hospital assistant told the truth, and that the great array of contrary evidence, eye-witnesses, members of the punch, policemen and documents was false. In the case before us there has been no suggestion that the hospital assistant is corrupt or has been bribed: and the learned Government Pleader makes no insinuation against his character. We presume he is the officer appointed by the Governor in Council to examine corpses under Section 174 of the Criminal Procedure Code and under Bombay Act 8 of 1867: and we must infer that he is a fit and proper person, and that, in the absence of any ill-behaviour his official acts have been properly performed. These are the first two cases occurring in our experience in which the evidence of the appointed medical officer of the Government has been assailed as false: it is obvious that a prosecution started on such a theory labours under great difficulties; and that unless this court started with the presumption that official acts are properly done, the evidence of the Civil Surgeons and the Chemical Analyser as well as the Hospital Assistants in this Presidency, would be constantly attacked as untrue or corruptly given. The learned Judge has given his reasons in a long and thoughtful judgment: and both of the Assessors have expressed the same opinion on much the same grounds as the Judge. We are of opinion that it is true that Bhailal a Reva Patidar of Ras, was murdered near Ras on the afternoon of the 2nd April last. The question is whether the prisoners committed the crime. Two eye-witnesses, Dada and Jora, say they saw them do it. Jora recognized both prisoners, and says that it was Jina who shot Bhailal in the stomach with a pistol at close quarters, and that Moka threatened him (Jora) with a spear. Dada recognized only Jina. Jora only saw Jina fire the pistol and then Jina ran away. Dada who came up later, says he saw Jina first strike Bhailal on his turban with a sickle of some sort, a vansi or a dharlun which he then put on the ground, preliminary to taking the shot at the stomach. Jora says that Moka drove him (Jora) 10 paces back into the hedge with his spear pointed at him, and that he (Jora) with his own vansi broke off the head of the spear. Dada does not know of this incident. Jora does not account at all for the clean cut on Bhailal's head exposing the bone or for the cuts through the turban folds. Neither of them account for the wound, on the wrist. Jora says that they managed to walk Bhailal 200 yards after this: the Patel says the measured distance is 56 chains or 1200 yards. The Civil Surgeon gave his opinion that such a walk was impossible. Dada told the Patel that the man who fired was a Koli. Dada puts the same statement into Bhailal's mouth at the time, but Jora denies this conversation. Neither of the prisoners are Kolies. Dada saw no weapon in the hand of Jora, but he told the Magistrate that immediately after the attack he saw a vansi in Jora's hands, but not before. Dada who came running from a distance of 30 paces, says that Bhailal had time to put his hands together and implore Jina not to kill him, Jora's story leaves a different impression of the murderer firing his shot at once and running away. Moreover no search appears to have been made for any bullet, although the theory is that the bullet went downwards and came out behind and below. Jora says that he saw no blood on the ground where the attack occurred, but he noticed a bl[illegible] on the clothes after they had gone [illegible] paces. The Civil Surgeon says that blood would have flowed at once from a pistol wound; but no blood was found on the ground between the spot and the place to which Jora and Dada say they took the man, although the Chief and Head Constable saw much blood on the corpse and clothes. Dada reports a conversation between him and Bhailal as to the identity of the murderers. Jora denies that any talk occurred. Naran, the son of the deceased, asserts that the two eye-witnesses who had seen the prisoners before and could not name them, told him that one Kishor Ramdas was present at the attack and knew the men. This man, who was merely tendered by the prosecution for cross-examination, denies that he recognized the men, one of whom had a pistol, whom he saw running just after he had heard a shot fired. It is of great importance therefore to see what the two eye-witnesses said when the inquiry began. The report of the Patel's inquest held on the 2nd, mentions the perforating wound as a bullet wound. But it does not touch on the question, who were the people who caused these wounds?—a usual and proper thing for the inquest to report on and included among all the circumstances of the case which under Bombay Act 8 of 1867 Section 11 the Patel is bound to report upon. Justice will be defeated if the inquests take no trouble to identify the criminals. The police were very quickly on the scene, but the statements made to them are not such as we may expect from eye-witnesses. What it recorded is that they say—“We don't know the men, but will recognise them if we see them.” Such a statement is useless for detective police purposes. The supposed eye-witnesses did not tell nor were they asked what manner of men they saw; if they were Hindus or Mussulmans, Rajputs or Kolies, clothed or naked. They told the Patel they were like Dharalas, to which caste the prisoner Jina belongs. So it must have been difficult for the Chief Constable to pass on any useful information to the different police-posts in order to get the murderers caught; and the extreme vagueness of the statement left it open to the eye-witnesses to select anybody whom on after-thought they might care to accuse. An exception to the above is Dada's statement already mentioned that the murderers were Kolies, which the prisoners are not. It is more important to notice these defects in the investigation, because the Head Constable Chotalal, who took part in it and was an important witness at the trial was not a witness before the Magistrate, but appeared before him to instruct the prosecution. I am of opinion that the discrepancies between what Jora and Dada each say and what others say are so numerous as to require us to look on their evidence with doubts. They are not confirmed by any of the other people who had gone to Amiad that afternoon with Bhailal on a visit of condolence. They are not supported by Kishor Ramdas nor by the two men whom they say were present when the murder began, namely, Babar and Moti. These two men ought to have been called as witnesses at the trial. Criminal Ruling 41 of 17th September 1891 citing 8 C. and P. 606. The learned Judge presumes that they deny all knowledge of the matter, and the Chief Constable's diary of the 3rd April shews they did, giving the lie direct to the story told by Jora and Dada. We do not know what they might have said under sanction of an oath. But we have not been asked to get their evidence taken, and accepting the same view as the Judge takes, I think the absence of their support to what Jora and Dada say weakens the testimony of the latter where it is directly opposed to the medical evidence. We do not think that Samal's evidence, who was merely tendered for cross-examination is of much value, and as to Desai Kishor who says he saw the two prisoners just before the murder up on a neem tree with pistol and spear in broad daylight, our remark is that such a meeting is possible but not probable. It is not at all likely that the witness would dare to question them about what they were doing here. The witness admits that he first said the men were Kolies, and it appears that although he went on to Ras, where the dead body was, he said nothing at the time, nor for three days. We are of opinion that although such a thing is possible, there is no evidence that the prisoners were hired as assassins by the enemy of Bhailal. There is nothing but this suggestion to show that the prisoners had any motive to kill. Such suggestions may be made with equal ease against the persons said to have witnessed the murder; and the court has to be very cautious in such matters. The prisoners do not belong to Ras; they seem to have been wanted at the time on a petty charge of theft, and they gave themselves up when they heard of the charge of murder. If the village and district police were treating the theory of the prosecution seriously, they would have searched for the bullet. They ought to have made the Head Constable a witness to contradict the medical officer and not have allowed him to prosecute. The evidence is silent as to any result of tracking foot steps from the place. In the inquest report, the Patel and jury state their opinion that death was caused by a bullet wound. This is a matter of inference from the appearances on the corpse. None of the jury have been examined. The Patel, however, and the Head Constable have sworn that they themselves had never seen a bullet wound before, and the Chief Constable had only once seen such a wound. We may safely say that the inference from the appearance of the corpse made by the jury is not one of much value. The Patel and Head Constable were both aware at the time the punch sat about Jora having been found with the corpse and about the existence of cutting wounds: the Patel says that both Jora and Dada were present at the punch. It was obviously the duty of the Patel to ascertain with his jury and to record all that he could elicit as to who caused the death. The Patel and his village police know all the affairs of the village; and as shown in Mountstuart Elphinstone's Report on the Deccan, this knowledge gives them great power of detection. The examination of a corpse requires more knowledge of surgery; and as the Patel and everybody knew that examination would be made next day by a medical officer, it is extraordinary that the inquest should be a mere report of wounds and give no hint whatever as to who had caused them, the very matter in which the village officers can get useful information. This is a matter for the District Magistrate to consider. The inquest report gives no reason for the opinion that the perforating wound was from a bullet. It does not state the diameter, size or shape.

[*To be continued.*]

The court, for the reasons stated in the judgment, reversed the convictions of, and the sentences passed upon the accused, acquitted them of the charge of murder, and directed that they be discharged.

IT is said that Patti's annual income, for some years past, has been not less than £40,000.

THE *Freeman's Journal* says it is rumoured that Mr. Morley is about to take Mount Eagle, Killiney, as a suburban residence.

THE STORY OF A KISS.

WE are probably destined to hear some more of an affair which has been spoken of in whispers by society in Madras for some time past as “the Kissing Case.” The title it will be seen is a deceptive one, but the reader must first hear the circumstances. There is an officer of considerable note in the Madras Medical Service—let us call him Dr. Jones—who, after some sixteen years' service, including a spell at the Presidency General Hospital, was rewarded with one of the best Civil Surgeoncies in the Province. Here we are given to understand he continued to earn repute and esteem, and all went well with him until one day a Civilian and his wife, who were paying a short visit to the station, came to put up as his guests. One afternoon, it seems, one fatal afternoon, the Civil Surgeon was driving his lady guest down to the Station Club. They were in an open dog-cart: there was a syce sitting behind; they were—driving along a frequented road. There was absolutely no execuse, in short, for what this unfortunate officer did. He asked the lady—we can hardly write it—for a kiss. The reply was that which, we trust, any man would receive who would prefer such a request to a married lady under such circumstances. But would she at least permit him to put his arm round her taper waist? Again the inevitable negative; and after an inquiry from the lady as to whether the attendant behind understood English the subject dropped. They entered the Club and separated: the Civil Surgeon drove back alone, and the lady—whose conduct throughout is a model for “Hard Cases”—informed her husband of what had happened and wrote to the Doctor telling him she had done so. The visitors did not return to the house, but went from the Club to the railway station and took their departure. Next day the Doctor spontaneously wrote a humble and most self-reproachful apology to the husband: calling himself some very hard names. The Civilian, who, it will be noticed, had sustained no harm whatever, forwarded this dejected and self-condemnatory apology to the Madras Government; and that body, rising in the majesty of its virtue, proceeded to pass orders on the subject without calling upon Dr. Jones for any explanation whatever. He was recommended to resign the Service forthwith, if he wished to avoid being reported to the Secretary of State with a recommendation from the Madras Government that he should be removed. Subsequently the Madras authorities were prevailed upon to modify this edict, and as a concession Dr. Jones has been allowed to serve on for about nine months more, when he will have put in enough time to qualify for the lowest scale of pension. In the mean time he was deprived of his Civil Surgeoncy, remanded to military employment, and the military authorities taking their cue from the Civil promptly posted him off to a remote station in Upper Burma.

Possibly different people will take different opinions of this punishment: to us it seems nothing less than cruel. Doctors have to be more careful about the proprieties, perhaps, than most people, but it is not pretended Dr. Jones was in any sort of professional relation to the lady whose charms momentarily overcame his reason, and off-duty one does not see quite why they should be regarded as above human frailty. If the Madras Government were to retire every officer in its employ who has ever asked a lady for a kiss and has not got it, we may suspect that there would have to be a wonderful reduction in the military establishment. The open dog-cart, the frequented road, the presence of the syce all forbid the idea that there was anything more than mere folly in the unfortunate officer's action. But even were the circumstances as serious as they seem to be trivial, surely an inculpated officer has a right, in common with the meanest criminal, to be heard in his own defence. It would be a new thing to learn that the Madras Government is so zealous about getting through its work that it has not time to consider the explanations which a senior officer may desire to offer before he is drummed out of the Service. It seems to us a most undesirable and dangerous thing that the Local Governments should be allowed to develop the practice of dismissing officers without any sort of public inquiry and explanation. They appear to justify this to themselves by saying “let the accused and the public trust in our well-known impartiality and discernment, and we will save them the trouble of a trial, and all the publicity and scandal.” And then if anyone murmurs an objection:—“Oh! but look what a good, kind man the Chief Resident is: surely you would not suspect him of having a bias against anybody!” No; but the point is that the accused persons are quite ready to stand the cost of publicity, and that what they want is open inquiry. It is no answer at all to say that the sentence has to be finally confirmed and can be revised by the Secretary of State. Everyone knows that the case is practically lost when it goes up to him; in the interests of discipline he does not want to interfere with the decision, and if he had an open mind he has only the evidence to go upon which the Local Government likes to send up to him. In Dr. Jones's case there apparently would be no evidence at all except the letter of apology. Now publicity for scandals is of course an evil—but the risk of injustice is an evil of far more serious importance, and it should not be left to a Local Government to decide at its own pleasure when the lighter outweighs the graver. It is the necessity of asserting the right principle in these matters that has led us to-day to bring up an incident that in itself one might have very well left in obscurity.

We can understand, however, that the Madras Government would find itself in a position of no little perplexity, supposing that the Secretary of State, for instance, were to order that Dr. Jones should be allowed a public inquiry. As a military officer he would have to be arraigned by court-martial for conduct misbecoming an officer and a gentleman. Imagine the countenances of the court when they learnt from the prosecutor's speech what the nature of this misconduct upon which they had been called together to adjudicate was. Had Dr. Jones been a Civilian he would have been entitled to a Commission of Inquiry. But the Madras Government could never have granted this, because the proceedings would have had the character of a new piece by Mr. Gilbert rather than of a serrious trial. But if an offence is one which could not be formally investigated without bringing down ridicule on those who ordered the investigation, can it possibly be one for which it is right that a man should be visited with the extremest and heaviest punishment that the Government has power to inflict upon him? If the transgression of Dr. Jones is to be visited with dismissal from office and compulsory retirement, what is to be done with those whose offences are more substantial? And, again, at the bottom of the whole matter is the question whether Dr. Jones's conduct was a transgression at all within official cognisance. It has been generally supposed that Governments leave questions of private morality that are connected with the Seventh Commandment alone, while they have no bearing on the public character of the officer. There is at any rate an instance to the point in Madras where a Civilian holding a conspicuous position was involved a few years ago in a very notorious divorce case, without suffering any official hurt thereby. The action of the local authorities now would seem to be based on a desire to vindicate the grand old British principle that one man may steal a horse while another may not look over the hedge.—“Pioneer.”

DIVINE SERVICES.

THIRTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, AUGUST 19.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral.—Cruickshank in E flat.—Hymns 1, 321 and 220.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 19, 35 and 537. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.
Daily Matins at 6-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.
Thursday—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.

Service in the John Cannon School.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns 208, 313 and 271. Psalm 68. (18-20).

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

(Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.)
7 a.m.—Matins (Parade Service) and Sermon.—Hymns 268, 264 and 281.
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral) and Sermon.—Hymns 207, 510 and 24.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

(Near School of Art).
7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 201, 183 and 313.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 307, 292, and 21.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, and Sermon by Rev. C. W. Thorne.—Hymns 282, 186 and 233.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Holy Communion, Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 193, 378 and 61.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.

Colaba (Causeway).
11 a.m.—Rev. E. Mortimer.
6 p.m.—Rev. D. A. Rees (from the Mysore).
Byculla (Victoria Gardens).
9-30 a.m.—Rev. D. A. Rees.
6 p.m.—Mr. A. E. Knott.
Byculla, (Marathi).
10-30 a.m. and 4-30 p.m.—Rev. S. Rahator.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGAON.

6-30 a.m.—Matins.
7 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral); Sermon by Rev. J. H. Lord.
10 a.m.—Children's Service (Choral); Instruction by Rev. Fr. Gardner.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral); Sermon by Rev. Fr. Gardner. Alms for general expenses.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 187 and 232.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 172, 164 and 301.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

Grant Road Church.
7-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
8-45 a.m.—Sermon by T. T. Wright.
6 p.m.—Pastor by H. A. Crane.
Bowen Church, Apollo Bunder.
9-50 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m. and 6 p.m. Sermons by Rev. N. H. Stephens.
Mazagaon Church.
8 a.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Gospel Service, by E. W. Fritchley.
Evening Collections for Episcopal Fund.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. R. Institute Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church Fort.
Psalm 98 (1-4) tune 167.
Hymns 129, 272 and 169, 1st tune.
Anthem—“The Lord descended from above.”

HOMELESS LEPER RELIEF FUND.

THE following subscriptions paid into the Bank of Bombay are acknowledged, with thanks:—

	R.	a.	p.
Sir Albert Sassoon	1,000	0	0
Mr. Jacob Sassoon	2,000	0	0
Total	3,000	0	0
Amount previously acknowledged	1,21,369	9	5
Grand Total	1,24,369	9	5

H. A. ACWORTH, Chairman.
HARKISONDAS NAROTAMDAS, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, August 17.

MATERIALS FOR HISTORY.

THE CHARLEMONT CORRESPONDENCE.

ONE by one, writes a London contemperary, our great private collections of historical papers are yielding up their treasures in response to the appeals of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, and placing at the service of the historian with the aid of the useful synopses and indexes, known as “Calendars,” materials of the highest interest and value. The latest of those grey paper-covered solid volumes in which the Commission report from time to time the results of their labours is devoted—like a former volume issued about three years since—to the correspondence of the Earl of Charlemont, an Irish statesman who played a not unimportant part in politics in the reign of King George III. and whose name is familiar to all readers of the lives of Burke, Goldsmith, Johnson, Malone, and Sir Joshua Reynolds. Lord Charlemont was indeed a conspicuous member of the famous “Literary Club,” and there is in this collection a letter from Johnson's gay friend Topham Beauclerk remonstrating with him for his prolonged absence from that illustrious coterie. “If you do not come (he writes) I will bring all the Club over to Ireland to live with you, and that will drive you here in your own defence. Johnson shall spoil your books, Goldsmith pull your flowers, and Boswell talk to you—stay then, if you can.”

That Lord Charlemont had an extensive acquaintance among the political, literary, and other celebrities of his time is indeed apparent in the brief summary furnished by way of introduction by Mr. John T. Gilbert, the editor of this volume. In this book alone seven hundred and fifty letters—ranging in dates from 1784 to 1799, together with one hundred and sixty others without dates, are catalogued with extracts from their contents that have appeared to the editor to be interesting or important. Two long letters, or rather reports on the condition of France, written by the Hon. Robert Stewart, subsequently better known to the world as Lord Castlereagh, derive an additional interest as the sole surviving relics of the mass of Castlereagh papers, which were lost in a shipwreck. Here, too, will be found the letters from that industrious scholar and Shakespeare editor Malone to Lord Charlemont, which Malone's biographer, Sir James Prior, searched for in vain, and believed to have been destroyed. In relation to Art there are in the collection communications from Hogarth's widow, also from Richard Livesay, the painter. A letter of Charlemont supplies particulars concerning the picture known as “The Lady's Last Stake.” Charlemont mentions that it was painted for him by “his friend Hogarth,” and that it was “one of the last performances of that great master.” It was on the 13th March, 1792, that Malone, writing from London, sent to his friend and patron the following account of the

DEATH OF SIR JOSHUA.

You have seen by the papers with what respect and decorum the funeral of our dear friend, Sir Joshua Reynolds, was attended. We had four lord-lieutenants of Ireland, three dukes, three knights of the garter, two of St. Patrick, &c., and, what was better than all this, a most sincere and general regret for the loss of that most amiable man. I cannot but think that the physicians were extremely negligent, and that there would at least have been some chance of saving him if they had exerted themselves. He, unfortunately, had two friends, physicians, from whom he could not disengage himself, and of whom he had not the least opinion, nor had we who were about him; but Warren was very early called in, I think in November, and we supposed whatever could be done by art, he would do; but he as well as the rest still persevered in saying that Sir Joshua was depressed without a cause, and that if he would but exert himself, he might be well. This language was held almost till within a fortnight before we lost him for ever. When his body was opened, his liver, which ought to have weighed five pounds, was found to weigh eleven. One of the symptoms of this kind of complaint is, I am told, a great depression of spirits, and a disinclination to solid food, both of which he had, yet from neither of them did they attempt to draw any conclusion, while day after day they declared they could form no judgment what was the matter with him, nor did they ever require a consultation, or call in the aid of a surgeon to examine every part of his body, and to investigate the seat of the disease. At length, about ten days before he died, Heberden and others were consulted, and they then at last pronounced his liver affected. It was then, indeed, so large and so hard that any one might have known that to be the case. Such wonders have been done in the East Indies by mercury in this disorder, that I cannot but lament it was not earlier discovered; but all speculation of this kind is now only a source of useless regret. It is supposed that the liver did not begin to grow to this extraordinary size till last September or October; but this is mere conjecture. On the dissection, it appeared that the optic nerve of his lost eye was quite shrunk and flimsy, but the other, which he had such constant apprehension of losing, was unimpaired. Dr. Alexander Halliday, a medical friend with a mania for writing plays and a grudge against Burke for showing his manuscript tragedy to Sheridan, whereby it appears to have become irretrievably lost, writes copious jeremiads about the political outlook at home and abroad. On the 7th August, 1792, Malone writes from Beaconsfield:

A GLIMPSE OF BURKE.

“I have been here (Hall Barn, near Beaconsfield, the seat of the poet Waller) these ten days, and mean to go to-morrow to our friend Mr. Burke's, which is but a mile from hence. From thence I shape my course next week to Tunbridge, where I have promised to meet Mr. W. Gerald Hamilton, who had a paralytic stroke last winter, and though now tolerably well, is in a very uncertain state. Burke is perfectly well, and the youngest man of his age I know, though he is always representing himself ‘emeritus’ and unfit for service. I wish he would devote the remainder of his years to literature. I once proposed to him the revisal and enlargement of his ‘Sublime and Beautiful,’ to which at the end of thirty years he could make most valuable additions. But he pleads that his mind has now taken an entirely different, bent, and his studies have been long diverted to other objects. Yet such is his versatility that I have no doubt he could yet do wonders.” Gerard Hamilton is, of course, the well-known “Single-Speech Hamilton,” whose unsubstantial claims to the authorship of Junius's Letters were set forth many years ago in a substantial volume.

The writer goes on to give the following account of the

LAST DAYS OF GIBBON.

“He had an immense fund of anecdote and of erudition of various kinds, both ancient and modern; and had acquired such a facility and elegance of talk that I had always great pleasure in listening to him. The manner and voice, though they were peculiar, and I believe artificial at first, did not at all offend, for they had become so appropriated as to appear natural. His indolence and inattention, and ignorance about his own state, are scarce credible. He had for five-and-twenty years a hydrocele, and the swelling at length was so large that he quite straddled in his walk; yet he never sought for any advice or mentioned it to his most intimate friend, Lord Sheffield; and two or three days before he died very gravely asked Lord Spencer and him whether they had perceived his malady. The answer could only be, ‘Had we eyes?’ He thought, he said, when he was at Althorp last Christmas the ladies looked a little oddly. The fact is that poor Gibbon, strange as it may seem, imagined himself rather well-looking, and his first motion in a mixed company of ladies and gentlemen was to the fireplace, against which he placed his back, and then, taking out his snuff-box, began to hold forth. In his late unhappy situation it was not easy for the ladies to find out where they could direct their eyes with safety, for in addition to the hydrocele it appeared after his death that he had a rupture, and it was perfectly a miracle how he had lived for some time past, his stomach being entirely out of its natural position . . . He found himself so easy the day before he died that he said to Mr. Crawford that he thought he had as good a chance for ten years of life as anyone. He left about 26,000*l*.—great part of it to distant relations with whom he had no connection, the rest to a young man at Lausanne, whom he had adopted.” Writing to his eldest son, Lord Francis Caulfield, who afterwards succeeded him, Charlemont gives a sketch of his own intellectual and moral development, which as a piece of self-portraiture is not without interest.

LORD CHARLEMONT'S PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE.

I have, like others, been foolish; I have, like others, been faulty. But as in my youth I have never been contemptible, and am now respected in my age, some circumstances of my life may perhaps not be wholly unworthy your observation. Through an unlucky choice of tutors, my early education was sadly deficient, and at the age of fourteen I had attained that summit of philosophy to know that I knew nothing. Here, however, I may claim some little merit, since, ashamed of my ignorance, I now determined, by the sacrifice of every amusement, to recover, as far as was possible, my lost time, and a year's laborious and almost incessant study, though it did not place me where I ought to have been in the ranks of literature, put me, however, in a situation from whence it was possible to proceed. I was then sent abroad, where I spent a great deal too much time, but habit had given me a taste for books, and though not with Murphy, I read much and usefully. In this course I still proceeded, never denying myself the recreations incident to my youth, nor abstracting myself from the full flow of company, yet never suffering from these necessary amusements entirely to withdraw me from my determined system of rational acquirement. By these means I imperceptibly obtained a tolerable knowledge of everything really useful, and fortified my mind in some degree at least against the future assaults of a foolish and vicious world. In consequence of this, if I have not lived irreproachably, I have not, however, been either useless to my country or dishonourable to myself or to my family. Though erroneous and imprudent, I have been enabled to withstand criminal seduction of every kind. With David Hume for my early friend, I have preserved my religion unperverted. With Jack St. Leger for my early companion, I have kept my principles of morality unchanged. I have also laid up for myself a fund of rational amusement independent of all external pleasure, without which, believe me, man must be miserable.

Under date London, June 7, 1796, this reverend prelate writes as follows:

HYPOCRISY A SORT OF VIRTUE.

I am much pained to find the rage against the Prince of W(ales) is increased. The princess, on account of the supposed ill-treatment which she receives from the prince, is become the greatest favourite with people of all ranks, the great vulgar and the small. When she enters the opera-house, she is received with bursts of applause. The prince is gone to the country, to avoid insult, and yesterday remained there, and would not venture to attend the birthday. Lady Jersey is the cause of all this bustle,—she ought to resign her office, and retire; she will not. The prince ought to dismiss her; he will not. The court at the queen's house ought privately to order Lady Jersey to resign, and removed from London; no such thing is done. The prince has no good advisers; if he has, he does not attend to them. Why does he not show respect and attention, and appear to have affection, though he has none? In his situation hypocrisy would be a sort of virtue; it would make him popular, the princess happy, and save his favourite from much shame and great danger. My love for the prince, and my gratitude to him, make me say too much on this subject. He at this moment has scarce a friend who can venture to defend him. The closing years of the eighteenth century were troublous times, and in Ireland particularly, where Lord Charlemont spent most of his time, prospects were gloomy. Yet our rulers appear to have taken things in a surprisingly cool and leisurely way. An amusing example is furnished by a correspondence between the famous Richard Lovell Edgeworth, father of Maria Edgeworth, the novelist, and himself a busy literary man. Edgeworth claimed to have invented a telegraph—or “tellograph,” as he preferred to spell it—an “art of carrying secret and swift intelligence” which he was anxious to place at the disposal of the Irish Government on what certainly appear to have been very moderate terms not to speak of the proposed proviso that if the Government should choose to relinquish it after trial, they should pay only a contribution of 1,400*l*. or 1,500*l*. towards the expense of the apparatus and the first establishment. It seems to have been a modification of the since well-known semaphore system. Edgeworth, who solicited the aid and influence of Charlemont, undertook in the first place to convey intelligence by means of fifteen stations between Cork and Dublin. Looking to the threatening aspect of France, and to the actual attempts to land hostile expeditions at Carrickfergus and elsewhere it might have been expected that the naval and military authorities at least, would have been interested in this novelty—or, at all events, in the objects it sought to attain. But it appears that they were perfectly well satisfied with “Shann the post” and the old mail cart.

It affords an instructive commentary on this official conservatism that before the close of the following year the French squadron, under Hoche, was actually endeavouring to effect a landing of troops in Bantry Bay, of which fact the Government were necessarily left to get their information by the old slow methods. It appears indeed in this correspondence that the letter conveying the news of this event, dated “Bantry, Dec. 27, 11 p.m.,” was only received by Lieut.-General Dalrymple at Dublin Castle in the night of Dec. 29. A great storm, followed by extremely hazy weather, which was reported the next day by an “express” that had been two days on the road, had certainly more to do with the disappearance of the French squadron than any vigilance on the part of the despisers of “tellographs” at Dublin Castle.

CALENDAR.—AUGUST, 1894.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter .... „ 24th, 10h. 31·0m. a.m.
New Moon..................... „ 31st, 0h. 55·8m. a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun-rise. H. M.	Sun-set. H. M.	High Water. H. M.	Low Water. H. M.
Sat. 18	Cricket: Y. M. C. A. vs. Islam Gymkhana; Bombay Gymkhana vs. Hindus; B. V. A. vs. Telegraph; R. I. M. vs. Elphinstone; Military Medical vs. Hindu Gymkhana; and Y. M. C. A. vs. Ordnance C. C. Bombay United S. and W. Co., Meeting, 3 p.m. Maharani Ice Co. Meeting, 3 p.m. Half-Yearly General Meeting Byculla Club, 6 p.m. Bombay Rifle Club Competition. Tivoli Theatre: Stanley Opera Co., 9 p.m.	5 42	6 25	0 10m / 0 34a	5 55m / 6 35a
Sun. 19	13th Sunday after Trinity. Cricket: City of Bombay vs. Sir J. J. B. Institution; Parsee Gymkhana vs. Islam Gymkhana; and Baronet vs. Liberal. English Mail expected per s. s. Carthage.*	5 42	6 24	0 44m / 1 0a	6 27m / 7 2a
Mon. 20	....	5 43	6 24	1 17m / 1 28a	6 58m / 7 30a
Tues. 21	Cricket: Gymkhana vs. Poon (at Bombay)	5 43	6 23	1 53m / 1 58a	7 28m / 8 0a
Wed. 22	Cricket: Gymkhana vs. Poona (at Bombay). Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m. Broach City Press Co. Meeting, 2 p.m. French Press Co. Meeting, 3-30 p.m. Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-15 p.m.	5 43	6 22	2 34m / 2 31a	7 59m / 8 35a
Thur. 23	Cricket: Y. M. C. A. vs. Parsee Gymkhana; Ralli Brothers vs. R. I. M.; and Telegraph vs. Parel Gymkhana. Municipal Corporation, Special Meeting, 4 p.m.	5 43	6 22	3 23m / 3 9a	8 38m / 9 17a
Fri. 24	Cricket: Presidency vs. Parsees; Gaiety Theatre, The Carey Family. Departure of English Mail per s.s. Hydaspes	5 43	6 21	4 21m / 3 56a	9 31m / 10 12a

* Left Aden at 6 a.m. on Tuesday.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

Major Stuart, R H A, Bangalore	Mr H Vere, Bombay
* Surg-Major A Ferguson, Poona	Capt and Mrs J Mathias, Bombay
* Mr. W Scott Sole, Surat	Mr S Dhanjickhan, Bombay
* Mr J Macdonald, England	Mr Ashjickhan, Bombay
* Mr C Hurry-Riches, Lanouli	Mr H B Smith, „
Mr G Lyall, Calcutta	Mr C W Carson, „
* Mr J Powell, Baroda	Mr D J Gyles, R N, „
Major A Bell, Deesa	Mr J H Robinson, „
Mr M Hill, Kheri	Mr. J Ferguson, „
Mr J Bentley, Amraoti	Mr. E W Noble, „
Mrs M Penny, Cawnpore	Mr J Neilson, „
Hon'ble Mr Justice Knox, Allahabad	Mr and Mrs F G Whiddett, Bombay
Captn J Davidson, R A, R Pindi	Mr W H Marks, Bombay
Mr S M Russell, Poona	Mr S Cohn, „
Lieut R Eastwood, Karachi	Mr N Mitchell, „
Mr A G Christiansen, Bombay	Rev A B Watson, „
Mr and Mrs F Ahrle, Bombay	Mr C Nesbit, „
	Mr and Mrs W F Hamilton, Bombay
	Mr C Newbourne, Bombay
	Mr J J Gasdur, B L, „

Residents left during the week marked thus (*)

A BANGALORE contemporary writes:—We learn that H. E. Lord Wenlock, Governor of Madras, intends paying a flying visit to Mysore some time next month. During his brief stay of three days in the Capital, Lord Wenlock will be the guest of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore. It is not improbable that the Governor will also visit Bangalore, on his return journey to Ootacamund.

PAOLO CASERIO, the uncle of Carnot's assassin, has been brought to Naples from one of the Italian prisons, in order to be sent to enforced residence on one of the islands. He is about fifty years of age, and has already spent twenty years in prison at Brindisi, after which he lived in Milan under police surveillance. This surveillance he eluded, and was in consequence imprisoned in Sicily. He is now to enter an enforced residence or “domicilio coatto.”

A CHILAS correspondent gives the following account of the murder of the bunia who had been missing for some time. Duram Chund, bunia of Balakot, who left Chilas on the 11th July last, was murdered between Thak and Babusur villages. It appears that deceased left Thak on the morning of the 12th July, en route to Abbottabad, taking with him about Rs. 300 together with some gold he had purchased at Chilas. Nothing further was heard of him until the 1st instant, when his body was found beneath several large stones in a grain well. After enquiry, suspicion rested on a resident of Thak, who subsequently confessed that he followed the deceased some distance from that place and murdered him by pushing him down a steep embankment, afterwards taking the body and burying it as described. The prisoner also pointed out the place where the money, &c., was concealed. It is believed that several men are implicated in the crime, including the head men of the village, that Duram Chund was robbed and afterwards murdered by being thrown into the hole where his body was found the large stones completing the deed. The inhabitants of Thak were heavily fined a short time since, and it is to be hoped they will be taught another lesson in civilization. Great credit is due to Jemadar Tulaghar, 5th K.S.I., for the manner in which he traced the crime and captured one of the murderers.

A PERUSAL of the evidence given in a case heard at the Kirkham police-court, wherein an able-bodied seaman, named Rowe, sued the master of the sailing ship M'Laurin for wages due, seems to carry one back to the far gone days of the press-gangs, which are still dear to the hearts of writers of nautical romances. According to Rowe, and his evidence seems to have been admitted, tacitly at least, to be true, since the solicitors for the defendant, after due warning, did not put in any defence, he was employed in the United States, in the State of Maine, in April last, when he got into conversation with a man, named Tracey, at a little coast town, named Bangor. Tracey took him to a drinking saloon and drugged him, and the next thing Rowe remembers is that he found himself on board the sailing vessel M'Laurin, Frank Oakes master. Rowe was ill, and unable to eat the food offered to him, which was biscuit and rotten salt horse. He soon found that the crew, some of whom were Dutchmen and some English and American, had all, like himself, been pressed. Their treatment was brutal. The men were hit and kicked by the first and second mates and the boatswain. One poor fellow was so frightened at the threats of the second mate, that in trying to escape him he fell overboard. There being no boat at the stern ready to be lowered, the man was drowned. The vessel was bound for China but she put in to Fleetwood to unload some wood pulp, and here one man took his bed boards and swam ashore, goaded to it by starvation. It was then found that the vessel would have to remain there for six weeks for repairs, and the officers had therefore, it seemed, done their best to drive the crew away, in order to save paying their wages. Evidently Rowe's narrative, startling as it was, received credence from the Court, for the master was ordered to pay him £10 2s. 6d. for wages, and £2 18s. 6d. for costs

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FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal at 4½ per cent., and for shorter periods at rates to be learnt on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras, granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

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REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1894.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,

Albert Buildings Esplanade, Fort.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE City Line s.s. City of Edinburgh, 2102 tons, Captain W Frame, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s.s. Ellora, 1,470 tons, Captain R W Wood, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c, with a general cargo and Mr. N McNiel as a passenger.

THE B I S N Co's s.s. Chindwara, 1,486 tons, Captain E R Robinson, cleared yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, and Mr Chinchaward as a passenger.

THE s.s. Alboin, 650 tons, Captain W Ritchie, arrived in harbour on the 16th instant, from Bangkok (25th July), with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ritchie Stewart and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s.s. Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi (15th August), with a general cargo and the following passengers. Mr. J P Hawkins, Mr. Wright, Captain Coulfield, Lieut Eastwood, Mr Anderson, and 61 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	Alboin (s)...........	Ritchie	Bangkok, July 25.
17	Dwarka (s)	Tice	Karachi, Aug 15.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	City of London (s)..	Warden	Liverpool.
	Assam (s)..........	Leigh........	Aden.
	Ellora (s)	Wood	Rangoon, &c.
	City of Edinburg(s)	Frame	Karachi.

The steamer Chindwara, Captain Robinson, obtained her port clearance yesterday for coast ports and Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Worsley Hall, for Havre and Dunkirk.
" Java, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.
" Huzara, for Calcutta and coast ports.
" Assyria, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

City of London (s), 2095, Warden; Idar (s), 2595, Hughes; Brinkburn (s), 2096, Jacob; Madeline (s), 1862, Neddin; Nubia (s), 2319 Knox; Singapore (s), 2432, Canepa; Hydaspes (s), 1899, Gordon; Worsley Hall, (s), 2173, Black; Malwa (s), 1694; Ravenna (s), 1916, Cole; Vindobona (s), 2303, Mersa; City of Edinburgh (s), 2102 Frame; Bentala (s), 1767, Filmer; Lady Havelock (s), 322 Thomas; Brindisi (s), 2192, Wright; Clan Murray (s), 1373, Elliott; Tarapaca (bq), 495

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

R I M S Canning, Holland; R I M S Clive, Finney; R I M S Elphinstone, Mitchell; R I M S Investigator, Oldham; R I M S Nancoury, Dunn; R I M S Warren Hastings, Chandler

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
8	Leander s	Robson........	London
9	Pachumba s	Gillett	Bombay
11	Thyra s	Dunning	Aden
	Stolzenfels s	Hansen	Antwerp via Bombay
	La Seyne s	Blanc	Bombay
13	Kilwa s	Gimblett	Bombay
13	Assyria s	Livingstone...	Persian Gulf

DEPARTURES.

Aug.			
6	Mecca s............	Skinner.......	Bombay
7	Bahaduri s	Keysar	Bombay
	Pemba s	Rothwell	Persian Gulf
8	Indra s	Trotter	Port Said for Orders
	City of London s ...	Warden.......	Bombay
	Dumra s	Russell	Bombay
10	Indralema s........	Harwood	Hull
	Pachumba s	Gillett	Bombay
12	La Seyne s	Blanc..	Aden
13	Assyria s	Livingstone..	Bombay

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

S. S. Beltor, Holmnnn, The Bombay Co, for Port Said for Orders
" Branksome Hall, Hood, Forbes Forbes & Co, Ld, for Liverpool
" Ramore Head, Thompson, Ralli Brothers, for Liverpool
" Stanley Hall, Buck, Forbes Forbes & Co, Ld, for Liverpool
" Leander, Robson, McIver Mackenzie & Co, for Dunkirk
" Thyra, Dunning, Ralli Brothers, (not known)
" Stolzenfels, Hansen, D Graham & Co, for Hamburg
" Kilwa, Gimblett, McIver, Mackenzie & Co, for Persian Gulf

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 17.

FOR LONDON.

Assam s—1 box gold bar (Rs 67000) The Agra Bank Ld; 2 cwts ivory Ebrahim Passia and Co.

Madeline s—77 bales skins R M Abba; 55 cwts gum, K Khooshali; 101 cwts dry ginger, F Ebanjee.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Nubia s—12 bales cotton, N D Khumbata and Son; 4 bales wool, and 23 bales goat hairs, H E Goolmamed, 200 cwts coir yarn, L Nursey.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Nubia s—20 casks goat skins, Glade and Co; 8000 cwts castorseed, Nanse Khairaz and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Madeline s—1497 cwts rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co; 822 cwts rapeseed Ralli Brothers; 1299 cwts myrabollams, Toeppen and CO, 201 cwts myrabollams and 10 cwts corriander seed Batter and Krause.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Worsley Hall s—28005 cwts linseed Killick Nixon and Co; 2900 cwts rapeseed, Thos H Moore and Co; and 600 cwts buffalo horns, E Currimbhoy Nanjee; 2001 cwts rapeseed David Sassoon and Co; 6001 cwts linseed, 2425¼ cwts poppy seed, A Blaschcek and Co; 2001 cwts rapeseed Ritchie Stewart and Co; 3301 cwts linseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Idar s—35 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 125 bales hemp, Tyabjee and Co; 4006 cwts bone meal, Mooljee Jamal; 6000 cwts rapeseed, 2001 cwts castorseed E D Sassoon and Co; 402 cwts rapeseed Owen and Okell; 110 bales cotton Thos H Moore and Co; 420 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 3840 cwts rapseed, Tyabjee and Co; 200 bales hemp John L Kerston; 5001 cwts rapeseed David Sassoon and Co; 810 cwts castorseed Killick Nixon and Co; 2001 cwts rapeseed N Futehally and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Hydaspes s—220 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 490 bales cotton and 1000 bwts myrabollams Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Hydaspes s—2000 cwts castorseed Ralli Brothers; 1000 cwts castorseed and 1600 cwl linseed Volkart Bros; 1000 cwts castorseed John Fachri.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malwa s—99 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 50 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co.

Vindobona s—70 bales twist, N J Abraham; 100 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co.

Ravenna s—100 bales cotton and 25 bales twist Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 75 bales twist, Cowasjee Brothers; 125 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 10 chests opium, The P and O Co; 20 chests opium, D Rambhagat; 26 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 20½ chests opium, Silas E Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malwa s—530 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 21 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co.

Ravenna s—100 bales twist, Cowasjee Brothers; 250 bales twist, N J Abraham; 23 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 17 chests opium Ramgopal Bhojraj; 100 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

Vindobona s—50 bales twist, Cowasjee Brothers; 25 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Vindobona s—100 bales twist, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Huzara s—100 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

FROM 7TH AUGUST TO 13 AUGTHUST 1894.

EXPORTS.

La Seyne, s, (Aden)—167 cwts gingelly seed, 5,955 cwts jowaree, 441 cwts rice, (for transhipment to Zanzibar) and 300 cwts rice.

Pomba, s, (Bombay)—2,562 cwts rapeseed, &c, 3,734 cwts wheat 922 cwts jowaree (for transhipment to Massowa) 92 cwts rice, (for transhipment to Colombo).

Ailsa Craig, s, (Marseilles)—300 bales cotton, 5,000 cwts rapeseed, &c, 26,422 cwts gingelly seed, 57,000 cwts wheat, and 419 corges hides.

Gutenfels, s, (Hamburg)—1,685 bales cotton, (for Bremen) 210 bales cotton, 20,302 cwts rapeseed, &c, 32,080 cwts wheat, and 75 corges hides.

Westmeath, s, (Antwerp)—345 bales cotton, 20,392 cwts rapeseed, &c, 1,986 cwts gingelly seed, and 33,490 cwts wheat.

Lord Erne, s, (Liverpool)—2,839 bales wool, 1,28,381 cwts wheat, 4,408 cwts mutter, and 1,835 cwts bones.

Southern Cross, s, (Antwerp)—680 bales cotton, 37,890 cwts rapeseed, and 5,000 cwts wheat.

India, s, (Port Said)—1,04,824 cwts wheat.

City of London, s, (Liverpool) 809 bales wool.

IMPORTS.

Vortigern, s, (Liverpool)—249 pieces white goods (foreign).

Dwarka, s, (Bombay)—24 pieces prints (foreign).

Rufford Hall, s, (Liverpool)—1,500 pieces white goods (foreign),

City of Perth, s, (Liverpool via Bombay)—90 pieces grey goods (foreign) 3,553 pieces white goods (foreign), and 1,656 pieces prints (foreign).

Asyria, s, (Bombay)—199 pieces prints (foreign).

Kapurthala, s, (Bombay)—500 pieces prints (foreign).

Gutenfils, s, (Hamburg and Bremen via Bombay)—105 cwts steel.

Simla s, (Bombay)—900 pieces white goods (foreign) and 2,044 pieces prints (foreign).

Dwarka s, (Bombay)—180 pieces grey goods (foreign), 6,224 pieces grey goods (Indian) and 2,400 lbs grey yarns (foreign).

Branksome Hall s, (Liverpool)—17,648 pieces grey goods (foreign), 4,514 pieces white goods (foreign), 11,437 prints (foreign), 201 cwts copper, and 18 tons coals.

Kola s, (Bombay)—1,158 pieces grey goods (foreign), 4,935 pieces grey goods (Indian), 4,468 pieces white goods (foreign), 810 pieces prints (foreign), 8,600 lbs grey yarns (Indian), and 910 lbs T red dyed yarns (foreign).

City of London s, (Bombay)—58,621 pieces grey goods (foreign), 1,63,189 pieces white goods (foreign), 38,642 pieces prints (foreign), 41,500 lbs grey yarns (foreign), and 4,400 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign).

Bahaduri s, (Bombay)—2,707 pieces grey goods (Indian), and 16 cwts iron bars, &c.

Ramore Head s, (Bombay)—100 tons coals.

Pemba s, 1,500 pieces grey goods (foreign), and 1,200 pieces prints (foreign).

Dumra s, (Bombay)—5,615 pieces grey goods, (foreign), 24,055 pieces grey goods (Indian), 7,941 pieces white goods (foreign), 2,862 pieces prints (foreign), 303 pieces prints (Indian), 27,100 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 6,525 lbs T Red and dyed yarns (foreign), 400 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian), 20 cwts copper, and 20 cwts yellow metal,

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 18.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)

For Investigation of Pauperism.

36-94—In person—Ambabai vs. Moti Kessowji Meria.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

402-93—Payne, G and S—Cooverji Hirji alias Cooverji Mootj and others vs The Municipal Corporation of Bombay—Crawford, B and Co—Part heard.

403-93—Payne, G and S—Cooverjee Heerjee alias Cooverjee Muljee vs Bai Motlibai—Craigie, L and O.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—AUGUST 17.

Eastwood, Lieut, Bo. 3rd Beluch Battn, on leave, from Karachi.

DEPARTURE—AUGUST 17.

Williams, Capt, Bo, 25th Rifls, off leave, to Poona.
Stirling, Capt, Bengal, Seaforth High, on duty, to England.
Flanagan, Surg-Major, Bo, A. M. S, off leave, to Aden.
Oswald, Capt, Bengal, 16th Lancers, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 18th August, 1894.

1. It is notified for information that the next "Cinderella" dance will take place on Saturday the 25th instant and *ot* to-day as originally intended.

By Order,
(Sd.) L. PENNY, 2nd Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 18th August, 1894.

1. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "A" Company:—No. 3608 Vol. E. Mungavin.

By Order,
G. MOSS, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, AUG. 17.

EXTRA allotments of 11¼ lakhs of Indian Council Bills on Calcutta, at 1s. 1 3-32 to 5-32d., and 2¼ lakhs on Madras, at 1s. 1 1-8d.; and 3¼ lakhs of Wire Transfers on Calcutta at 1s. 1 1-8 to 5-32d., were made yesterday, the highest rate obtained being 1-8d. above the regular allotment price for Bills on Wednesday, and an advance of 1-16d. on that at which the extra Bills were placed on the same day. The Banks' buying rate on India at thirty days' sight remained at 1s. 0 7-8d.

Consols declined 1-8 per cent. to 102; but Indian Sterling loan was ¼ per cent. higher, at 110. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were 1 3-16 per cent. higher, at £57¼. The price of Bar Silver advanced ¼d., say to 29 3-16d. per oz.; and in New York, the metal was half-a-cent. dearer, at 63¾; with demand Exchange on London half-a-cent lower at 4·86¾ dollars. French Rentes in Paris advanced ½ per cent. to 103¼; Paris Exchange on London was a shade lower, at fcs. 25-19.

The weekly Returns of the Bank of England issued yesterday showed an increase of one per cent. in the Bank's Reserve since the previous Wednesday, making it stand at 68 per cent. of the Liabilities. The Bank rate remained at ¼ per cent.; and the market rates of discount at ¼ per cent. on short London Bills, and 7/8 per cent. on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 200 East Indian. Spot prices were all unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower in the nearer positions and 1-32d. in the more distant, the extreme quotations being 3 47-64d. for August-October deliveries, and 3 49-64d. for December-January. The day's Imports were *nil*. The Manchester market was steady.

In New York, 7 cents per lb. was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands; but September Futures were 4 points lower, at 6·66 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were *nil*.

Here, a small business has been done in Cotton to-day in a quiet market, and on the basis of previous rates. Exporters have bought 300 Bengal, at Rs. 168-9; while the Mills have taken 650 bales, consisting of 200 each of Dhulia, at Rs. 163; and Tinnevelly, at Rs. 180; 100 Bhownuggur, at Rs. 187; and 50 each of Khundwa, at Rs. 184½; Karanja, at Rs. 119; and Julgaum, at Rs. 167 per candy.

WHEAT has attracted but little attention, and only a small export business has been reported in a quiet market, prices showing no change.

SEEDS have been taken to moderate extent to-day by shippers, the feeling having been steady; but prices of all kinds are unaltered.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton..................................	1,367	bales.
Wheat..................................	7,820	cwts.
Linseed	3,876	"
Rapeseed	7,550	"
Groundnuts	1,248	"
Rice}	2,167	"

FREIGHTS are dull. More relets have been offering to-day, while there have been hardly any takers of room either for August or September shipment.

EXCHANGE opened with a firm feeling at 1s. 1 3-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 1 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits, ready and moderately forward, at which rates we have heard of a considerable business being done, both ways. Gold is also reported to have been sold on the basis of about 1s. 1¼d. Demand; and, later on, we heard of business passing, for the near future, at 1s. 1 11-32d. and 1s. 1 3-8d. for December-January, while, at the close Telegraphic, for near transfer, was reported at 1s. 1¼d.; 1s. 1 3-8d. being named for Credits for August-October delivery, and 1s. 1 7-16d. for next year. The strength of the market to-day is attributable to the 10 million China Loan reported in to-day's "extra" press telegram; meantime the market closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.	1s. 1¼d.		per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic....	1s. 1¼d.		"
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 1 9-32d.		"
Credits do.	1s. 1 3-8d.		"
Francs do.	1·40½		"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 103¾ for Fours for Money, and 103⅞ for Account; but rates soon advanced 1-8 per cent. maintaining the rise in a steady market and closing at 104, and 103 7/8 in the two positions, respectively, 3½ per Cents. have been quoted at 103¼; and the 4 per cent. Loan of 1854-5 at 104½ to 3/8.

SHARES.—In sympathy, apparently, with the strengthening news about Silver above referred to, there has been an advance in a number of Cotton Mill shares to-day, say of Rs. 35 in Madras United; of Rs. 25 in Central India; of Rs. 20 in Sholapore; of Rs. 15 each in Colaba Land and Mill, and Indian Manufacturing; of Rs. 10 each in Alliance, Hindustan, and City of Bombay; of Rs. 7½ in Oriental; of Rs. 5 each in Framji Petit, Soonderdas, and Swadeshi; of Rs. 2½ in Jamshed; and Rs. 2 in Leopold, at our revised quotations. East India Press have advanced Rs. 15; Prince of Wales Rs. 5; Mofussil Rs. 2½; and New Indian Re. 1½. Delhi and Northern Flour have advanced Rs. 8; Treacher and Co. Rs. 10; and Port Canning Rs. 5 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3
The Manchester market has been steady.	
2¾ per cent. Consols........................	102
3 per cent. Rentes..........................	103¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	110
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	57¼
Bar Silver	29 3-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results:—Total Bullion, £38,800,000, increasee, £400,000; public deposits, £5,200,000, decrease, £600,000; other deposits, £38,300,000, increase, £700,000; other securities, £19,500,000, decrease, £300,000; notes and gold, £29,600,000, increase, £600,000. The Bank's reserve is 68 per cent. of the liabilities.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 16.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall, from Karachi, arrived here yesterday evening.

ADEN, AUG. 16.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Avoca left here this evening.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Arroyo left Colombo, for Penang, on Friday, the 17th instant.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Azamor arrived at Hongkong, on the 15th instant.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

AUGUST 17.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect

The Chinese notify that they do not accept telegrams respecting the China-Japan War

State telegrams in Code language for Foochow are admitted via Cable.

Messages in ordinary English language for Chinese offices can now be wired to destination, and Code messages can be posted from either Hongkong or Shanghai at senders' risk.

Telegrams in plain language can be accepted for China via Teheran Helampo. See footnote page 56 of Telegraph Guide.

Communication with Corea (except Fusan) entirely cut off through interruption of Chinese land lines and land lines beyond Fusan.

Telegrams for Seoul, Chemulpo, Pingyang and Pensam in Corea may be accepted but at senders' risk

Messages in cipher can now be accepted for Sicily.

Route Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.

Mauritius and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius, at noon on Thursday, the 23rd inst.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 17th August, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	16	3	58 a.m.	19	40
Teheran	17	2	50 p.m.	...	19
Suez	17	3	5 p.m.	..	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 17th August, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	41	..	1
" Karachi............	...	20	...	3
" Madras.............	...	31	...	1

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th August 1894 on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	[illegible]	100	10	710
Or per mile of Railway	35	6	.....	41
For previous weeks of half-year.	1,900	500	40	2,440
Total for 5 weeks ...	2,500	600	50	3,150
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	....	....	....	....
Per mile of Ry do.	....	....	....	....
Total to corresponding date do.	....	....	....	....

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

CASSINATH—August 17, at Lower Colaba, Hormusjee Wookerjee Cassinath, Cotton Selector to Messrs. F. Sauquet & Co. Funeral will take place, to-day (Saturday), at 7 a.m.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

SAUBOLLE—August 11, at Purulia, Manbhoom, the wife of A E Saubolle, of a son.

SHEATH—August 1, at Umballa, the wife of Staff Sergeant F Sheath, Barrack Department, M W, of a daughter.

SYDNEY SMITH—August 8, at Simla, the wife of Sydney Smith, District Superintendent of Police, of a daughter.

WOOLLCOMBE—August 11, at Mhow, Central India, the wife of Reginald Woollcombe, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BLACKETT—August 12, at Dalhousie, Florence Rachel Theresa Laura, the wife of Major Blackett, R A, aged 34 years.

BLANCARD—At Mandalay, of cholera, Surgeon-Captain Blancard, I. M. S.

BRYCE—August 3, at Deogong Factory, John Robert Sibbald Bryce, Manager, Sagrampur Concern, Bhagalpur District, son of A Hamilton Bryce, Esq, LL.D, of Edinburgh.

HORNSBY—July 31, at Lucknow, Lieutenant and Quartermaster C Hornsby, 1st Battalion, East Lancashire Regt.

JORDAN—August 11, at Bangalore, Jane, the beloved wife of the late James Dudley Jordan, retired Deputy Collector and Magistrate, aged 69 years.

WALKER—August 9, at Bandiqui, Rajputana, the infant daughter of Alexander and Jemima Walker, aged 8 months.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1894.

THE Great Indian Epics, the Ramayana and Mahabharata, are pleasingly treated by Mr. John Campbell Oman, Professor of Natural Science in the Government College at Lahore, in a neat volume, published by Messrs. George Bell and Sons. Professor Oman's book tells the story of the two great epics, and briefly. For says he, both the Ramayana and the Mahabharata are very lengthy works, which taken together would make up not less than about twenty-five printed volumes of ordinary size. They embrace detailed histories of wars and adventures, and it may be shown that the Western world would now call a mere fairy tale to be listened to by children with wide-eyed attention. But, interwoven with the narrative events and legendary romances, observes Professor Oman, is a great bulk of philosophical, theological, and ethical materials, covering probably the whole field of later Indian speculation. Indeed the epics are a store-house of Brahminical instruction in the arts of politics and government, in cosmogony and religion, in mythology and mysticism, in ritualism and the conduct of daily life. All this is true, and those who have read or dipped into the original or translation of the two great Epics will find that no apology at all was necessary for the publication of the work now before us. Mr. Oman remarks that it is difficult for the Englishmen of the nineteenth century to understand the intellectual attitude of modern India in respect to the wild legends of its youth, and thinks it may help towards a comprehension of this point if one reflects that had not Christianity superseded the original religions of Northern Europe, had the Eddas and the Sagas with their wild weird tales of wonder and mystery, continued to be authoritative scripture in Britain, the religious faith of England might now have been somewhat on a par with that of India to-day—an extraordinary medley of the wildest legends and the deepest philosophy. But he would have the English reader peruse the Ramayana and the Mahabharata as he would the epics of the Western world, urging that the English versions now being published by Indian scholars have a unique value, which later translations will not, in all probability, possess. The present translators are orthodox Hindus possessing a competent knowledge of English, and their aim has been to produce English versions of their sacred poems as understood and accepted by themselves and by the orthodox Indian world to-day, their renderings no doubt, reflecting their traditional interpretation handed down from past times. On all occasions where religious opinions or theological doctrines are concerned, Professor Oman has given the preference to the translations of native scholars as the Indian Sanskritists have a happy contempt for Western interpretations of their sacred books, and it seemed to the author, as no doubt it will to the reader, desirable in such cases to let the Hindus speak for themselves. The two works are thoroughly believed in by Hindus who in many cases have very imperfect acquaintance with them, and Mr. Oman tells us he has known well-educated Hindus deny that such and such a story was from the pages of either. To help towards a wider knowledge of the works he publishes his present volume which he thinks will be sufficient to show the nature and structure of the epics, the characteristics that distinguish them as essentially Indian productions, and the light they throw upon the condition of the people and the state of Hindu society at the time the several parties were within or at any rate collected together. The volume cannot but succeed in its object, and as Professor Oman claims it does reflect the more abiding features of Indian national life, revealing some unfamiliar ideas and strange customs. The reader gets something more than a glimpse of the famous Indian sages, whose half-comprehended story, as the author observes, has furnished the Theosophists of our own day with the queer notion of their extraordinary Mahatmas. He also becomes familiar with some of the primitive customs which have left their traces on the instruction of modern social life in the East as well as in the West, and acquires a knowledge of all the fundamental religious ideas of the Hindu and of the highest developments of their philosophy.

Mr. Oman tells his story in less than two hundred and fifty pages and illustrates it with half a dozen remarkably good reproductions of original and native sketches and paintings. A London reviewer finds fault with Mr. Oman's "journalese," but that is not a correct description of his literary style, and though perhaps some of his language may not be poetical, it is sufficiently fluent and simple to be readily understood, and what more is wanted in a work such as he offers? One or two of the stories Mr. Oman recites in his work may be appropriately glanced at—those for instance of Rama's adventures. After many minor incidents in a long journey through the primeval forest Rama and his brother Lakshmana reach the kingdom of Mithila whose monarch Janaka had a lovely daughter Sita "to bestow upon the worthy and fortunate man who should bend a bow which had belonged to Siva, and which he had once threatened to use in the destruction of the gods." Suitor after suitor tried, and gave it up, for Siva's bow was so huge and heavy that it was borne on an eight-wheeled cart, drawn by "five thousand stalwart persons of well-developed frames," as one of the native Indian translators writes. Young Rama not only bent Siva's bow, but broke it in two. He married Sita, and then the young couple, accompanied by Lakshmana, set forth for Ayodhya. As eldest son, and son of the eldest wife, Rama was the generally accepted heir to the throne of Ayodhya. He was also his father, Dasaratha's, choice. But besides an eldest wife, there was a favourite wife, and the favourite was bent upon securing the throne for her son Bharata. Dasaratha at her instigation decreed the banishment of Rama and his young wife Sita. Clothed as hermits, and accompanied by the faithful Lakshmana, they went forth into the forest, in which they wandered for years, meeting with adventures, and encountering demons innumerable. During their journeyings a giantess fell in love with Lakshmana; being rejected she sought to revenge herself on Sita's wife and an encounter of unheard of violence ensued. Khara, brother of the giantess, with thousands of giants falls on our heroes upon whom the gods bestowed the knowledge of strange weapons. Mr. Oman thus depicts the struggle: "In the bewildering conflict of that day his fourteen thousand assailants poured upon Rama showers of arrows, rocks, and trees. Coming to close quarters they attacked him vigorously with clubs, darts, and nooses. Although hard pressed and sorely wounded, the hero maintained the conflict with undaunted courage, sending such thousands of wonderful arrows from his bow that the sun was darkened and the missiles of his enemies warded off by them. Finally Rama succeeded in laying dead upon that awful field of carnage nearly the entire number of his fierce assailants. Khara, the leader of the opposing host, a worthy adversary and possessed of wondrous weapons, still lived. Enraged at, but undaunted by, the wholesale destruction of his followers, Khara boldly continued the fight. In his war-chariot, bright as the sun, he seemed to be the destroyer himself, as he fiercely assailed the victorious Rama. With one arrow he severed the hero's bow in his hand; with seven other shafts like thunderbolts he severed his armour joints, so that the glittering mail fell from his body. He next wounded the prince with a thousand darts. Not yet overcome, however, Rama strung another bow, the mighty bow of Vishnu, and discharging shafts with golden feathers, brought Khara's standard to the ground. Transported with wrath at this ill-omened event, Khara poured five arrows into Rama's bosom. The Prince responded with six terrible bolts, some of them crescent-headed. One struck the chief in the head, two of the others entered his arms, and the remaining three his chest. Following these up with thirteen of the same kind, Rama destroyed his enemy's chariot, killed his horses, decapitated his charioteer, and shattered his bow in his grasp. Khara jumped to the ground armed with a mace, ready to renew the conflict. At this juncture Rama paused a moment to read the Rakshasa's homily on his evil doings; the latter replied with fierce boasts, and hurled his mace at Rama, who cut it into two fragments with his arrows as it sped through the air, Khara now uprooted a lofty tree and hurled it at his foe; but as before, Rama cut it into pieces with his arrow ere it reached him, and with a shaft resembling fire put a period to the life of the gallant Rakshasa.

Sita was not without further trials: Ravana, who came from Ceylon was king of all the giant race determined to avenge the death of his fourteen thousand warriors and deemed the abduction of Sita sufficient reparation, He appeared before Sita in her hut in the Indian forests during Rama's absence. At first he took the form of a Brahmin. But when Sita repelled him he assumed his natural shape, that of a red-eyed monster with ten heads. He flew with her into the air, up into the blue sky, and carried her to Lanka. Neither Ravana's blandishments nor his threats can induce Sita to marry him, though he bent him down in the dust and put his ten heads under Sita's feet. While Sita is a prisoner in Lanka, Rama begins his long search for her. He made friends in the beast world and the vulture Jatayus told Rama and his army of apes that Ravana had taken Sita to Lanka. Sitting on a mountain top, he had seen them pass along the sky southward to the ocean. Hanuman, chief of the monkeys, leaping across the sea between India and Ceylon, discovered Sita in her prison. Hanuman set Ravana's capital on fire and having slain Ravana, Rama returned with Sita to Ayodhya, where he reigned many years. In the story of Mahabharata, Mr. Oman relates the history of the great war and the journey of the five Pandavas which are held to be not only among the finest in the whole range of Indian poetry but also of the world's literature. The appearance of the vision to the old Maharajah is fittingly described by the author. It appeared to the old Maharajah and the five brothers, the Pandavas who, having survived the great war, were talking over past times and mourning their slain kinspeople. Pitying their grief, the Sage Vyasa promised to restore their dead for a short space to the land of the living. He took them to the Ganges at night; the river broke into foam, and up through the turmoil of the waters rose the dead in their multitudes, the warriors in their armour, and all in the garb they wore when on the earth, and with the familiar faces, voices, and hearing, only that now the enmities of the past were forgotten, and those who had fought each other in the fratricidal war now spoke to each other as friends. The aged Maharajah and the five heroes conversed with them, as they were wont in other days. But when the dawn approached the sound of the multitude grew still and the vision disappeared. The journey of the five Pandavas to Mount Meru, the home of the gods, is recounted, and Mr. Oman does not fail in describing the death of one after the other of them on their long way through the wilderness, by the shore of the ocean, across the mountain tops, until only the eldest lived to reach the golden gates, refusing to enter into the company of the Immortals until his dead friends and the dog that had followed him to Mount Meru were permitted to share his rest. There may be crudities in Mr. Oman's language, but they are not such as to detract in the very least from the value of his work, nor to minimise the pleasure one derives for reading it. The undertaking, he tells us in his concluding remarks, occupied more time than he anticipated when he took it in hand, and whatever that may have been it is undeniable that the work bears signs of careful thought and wise discrimination. He asks his reader to believe, as they cannot fail to, that the pages of the volume he offers them both fairly and adequately represents the two great Epics of India.

THE Trade and Navigation Report to hand a day or two ago opens with the declaration that times are bad, trade depressed, and the same despondent tone permeates the whole volume. At the close of the official year, March 31 last trade was even worse than at its commencement. That depression was the result of a heavy falling off in values and a reduction in the aggregate to considerably below the level of that of each of the preceding three years. The main cause of this decrease was the low prices which prevailed for the staple product of the country—paddy. The combination entered into by the rice merchants at the beginning of 1893 was successful throughout that year, with the result that rates paid for grain averaged only Rs. 77 per 100 baskets in the first half of 1893, against Rs. 127 in 1892 and Rs. 92 in 1891; and it has been continued into 1894. The millers consequently carried on a profitable business, for although prices for rice were low in Europe yet exporters were enabled to lay down cargoes there to considerable advantage, and when the European demand lessened they were still able to sell with a margin for export to India, which took very large quantities of grain presumably because prices were low. But the producer suffered loss, and the sudden drop in prices reduced the purchasing power of the people generally in Lower Burma. Imports fell off, the decline being most marked in the best classes of silk and woollen goods—luxuries which the cultivator has been unable to indulge in to the extent he did when his produce sold well, and now he has to be content with cotton goods and inferior qualities instead. Another cause for the decrease in imports, it is officially declared, is the depreciation of the rupee and the variations in its value. On the closing of the mints in June, 1893, and the temporary enhancement of exchange, and increase in imports took place, but these goods arrived in a dull market, and the bazaars became overstocked. Subsequently when rates again receded, shippers became cautious and consignments smaller and smaller, such goods only as could be immediately disposed of being sent out. Thus the trade so far in 1894 has been much more depressed than it was in 1893, and the scarcity of and consequent high interest of money also had the effect of limiting trade throughout the year. Government as well as private transactions in merchandise also declined in value, especially in imports from foreign countries which were less than one-half those recorded in 1892-93 due chiefly to much less coke, patent fuel, hardware, machinery, galvanized and other descriptions of wrought-iron, and railway material having been received from the United Kingdom. The exports to those countries, although still small in amount, were yet considerably in excess of those of previous years, and consisted of padauk timber from Moulmein and Burmese wood carvings from Rangoon to the United Kingdom. Imports coastwise diminished in value slightly over one lakh of rupees, and coasting exports increased about half a lakh. The statistics referring to the rice trade are also illustrations of the depressed condition of trade. A very large decrease in the exports beyond India—136,981 tons on the previous year is shown to have led to a considerable decline in the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared, the difference being most marked in sailing vessels. At the close of 1892-93 many of the latter were lying in the ports of the province waiting for cargoes, which were delayed owing to paucity of supplies of grain consequent on the low prices offered by millers. A good many vessels, both steam and sailing, arrived from Indian ports to load rice for Europe, these arrivals being recorded in the coasting statements. The vessels engaged in the coasting trade also diminished, and trade was as bad as could be.

THE Small Cause Court has decided that Mr. F. W. Stevens was entitled to his claim for five hundred rupees for commission and professional services to the Municipality, and that the Corporation was wrong in not paying it without demur. It was proved that when Mr. Stevens made his estimate for the original works of the Municipal Building, he sent in the estimates to the Municipality as alleged, Subsequently there was an additional detailed estimate made, and that was for work over and above the work originally estimated for. He charged commission on that extra work. His first estimate was nine lakhs and odd for the main building, but as the Corporation required an extension of the building further estimates had to be prepared and designs made, and it was on the total estimates that he was paid 6½ per cent. as sanctioned by the Corporation, which proved that extra works were sanctioned by the Corporation. He received instructions to prepare supplementary works, and should, he contended, be paid for that according to the terms set forth in a letter from the Municipal Secretary to the Commissioner, and sending in his account he charged the Municipality according to those terms, and according to those terms a balance of Rs. 501-6-8 which, he considered, was due to him. When the Municipality refused to sanction the payment to Mr. Stevens, correspondence with the Commissioner ensued, and it was proved that Mr. Stevens endeavoured to bring about an amicable settlement of his claim, but without avail. It was with the greatest reluctance that legal proceedings were taken; that they were justified is proved by the result. The most unfortunate incident of the dispute was, undoubtedly, the irresponsible criticism of the claim, in which one member of the Municipality made use of a highly offensive expression in speaking of Mr. Stevens. It gave offence not only to Mr. Stevens but to other professional men by whom his discourteous treatment is strongly resented.

THE members of the Microscopical Society of Calcutta the other day, paid a fitting tribute to the merits of their late President, Dr. William King, who resigned his position on retiring from Government service. They placed on record a brief but appreciative notice of his services in this country and his connection with geological research. Joining the service in 1857 under Dr. Oldham, the first director of the Geological Survey, Dr. King was sent to Madras, and thence to the Central Provinces where in his progress over the Mandla and Bhundara districts, and eventually over the whole of Chhattisgarh, he connected most of the rock-formations of Southern India with those of the Central Provinces and Central India, up to the western frontiers of Chota Nagpur. In 1887 he became Director of the Geological Survey of India. Though his work was thenceforward chiefly administrative, he made tours over pretty nearly the whole of India, and during his term of office the geology of the North-West Frontier (particularly in Beluchistan and in the Salt Range) and of Burma, was considerably advanced in respect to the extent of area mapped, and its co-relation with European and Europo-Asian geology. The mineral development of these regions in the way of coal, oil, and tin was also greatly advanced, and Dr. King wrote four treatises on the geology of districts in the Madras Presidency, and over twenty reviews on the geology or kindred mineral conditions of other tracts. The record of Dr. King is a particularly extensive and useful one, and the Microscopical Society is to be commiserated with on losing his assistance, as the Government of India is on his retirement from service in the Survey Department.

THE Democratic Caucus at Washington, on Monday, having accepted the Tariff Bill, proposed by the Senate, the House of Representatives, at the evening sitting, passed the Bill by a majority of seventy-seven votes. Bills were subsequently introduced into the House for the purpose of placing coal, iron, and sugar on the free list; and the Bill providing for free coal was also passed. These have since received presidential sanction. The information contained in the telegrams is of the briefest; but the House did not accept the measure without mature consideration. In the Conference Committee on the Tariff Bill there was much difference of opinion, and a bitter fight over textiles was expected, when the measure came before the House, the cotton schedule being that on which there was most divergence. We are informd by the Washington correspondent of a commercial journal, that the Fall River rates on yarns and cotton cloths were finally thrown into the Senate Bill at the last moment in order to make the matter a subject of conference, but they were not deemed satisfactory to the Democratic managers in the Senate, and were the likely to be changed. The fact that the entire yarn and cloth schedule imposes specific instead of *ad valorem* duties was in itself a cause of coolness on the part of the House, which provided for *ad valorem* rates on yarns, and the woollen men, the correspondent believes, very likely to be better treated in the consideration of the Senate amendments, because their schedules were continued under the *ad valorem* system. Slight reductions, it was anticipated, would be made on some of the finer goods; and two or three amendments which were incorporated to please Senator Aldrich and some of his Republicar backers, would be struck out.

A GOVERNMENT Resolution in review of the Bombay Police report was published yesterday afternoon. The Commissioner, his deputy, and the chief superintendents receive their meed of praise, and the Governor-in-Council expresses his admiration of the manner in which officers and men conducted themselves in the riots a year ago. His Excellency feels a difficulty after so short an interval in drawing any conclusions as to the effects of the partial measure for strengthening the police to which sanction was last year accorded, and the full effects of which, he thinks, may be expected to be felt during the current year. And the further increase to which the sanction of the Government of India has recently been received will, it is hoped, result in an immediate improvement in the health of the force by enabling the Commissioner to reduce the hour of duty to a reasonable maximum.

CONVICTION of murder and sentence of death have in one more case been reversed, at the Bombay High Court, by the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine and the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade. In June last Mr. J. Weir, Joint Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad convicted Jiva Mawa and Moku Dabhai of the murder of one Bhailal Bhavan, at a place near Borsad, and sentenced them to death. About four months ago, the deceased and some thirty other men left the village of Ras to go to Amiad. On their return, the same evening, they met in a lane the two accused, one of whom carried a pistol, and the other a spear. All the men, except the deceased and one Jora, were frightened at the behaviour of the accused and ran away. The second accused then attacked Jora with his spear, while the first prisoner fired his pistol at the deceased, who fell down and died afterwards. The accused ran away, but were arrested subsequently. There was a serious conflict between the evidence of the hospital assistant, who examined the corpse, and the alleged eye-witnesses to the murder, as in the Nasik murder case, the judgments in which were published this week and their Lordships reversed the convictions and sentences.

FROM the 4th to the 10th instant, 3 Europeans, [illegible] East Indians, 11 Native Christians, 284 Hindus, and 45 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 350 persons. The average for the corresponding week of the ten previous years was 373. The deaths are thus classified:—4 from measles, 143 from fevers, 32 from dysentery, 32 from diarrhœa, and 139 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 40·2 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 42·3 per 1,000 per annum.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CHINA RAISING A LOAN.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

The agents of the Chinese Government are raising a loan of ten millions sterling in Berlin.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

In the House of Commons, last night, the debate on the Indian Budget was resumed.

The Secretary of State for India, in his statement, said that the Government is not opposed to a duty on Cotton imported into India, if the Indian Government placed an Excise duty on Cotton goods.

The experiment of closing the mints had not yet been fully tested, and Government had no intention of resuming the coinage of silver. Hitherto there had been no reason for alarm at the situation. India must, sooner or later, have a gold standard for regulating her commerce, the bulk of which was carried on with countries using gold as a standard for their currency.

A prolonged discussion then took place on the Indian Budget, and Mr. Fowler, in concluding the debate, said that the Government had no intention of enquiring into the policy of the Indian Government. The Committee to be appointed next Session would make a purely financial enquiry. He feared that India would not come best out of such an enquiry, but the responsibility would rest with those who had made the demand for a Parliamentary Committee.

Regarding railway extension in India, Mr. Fowler said, that Government would endeavour to see what modifications were possible.

The resolution on the Budget was adopted without a division.

THE PROPOSED CHINESE LOAN.

The Chinese Loan will probably be raised jointly in Berlin and London.

The advance in silver is ascribed as being partially due to the rumour that China will take a portion of the new loan in silver, also to the improvement in the Indian Exchanges and to the favourable views taken with regard to the Indian Budget.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE IN AFRICA.

PARIS, Aug. 17.

Lord Dufferin has returned here to negotiate a settlement of the various African questions, which are, at present, a source of irritation between England and France.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Aug. 17.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Shannon, with the homeward Indian mails of the 10th instant, arrived here, at 2-30 a.m., to-day.

IRRIGATION WORKS ACCOUNTS 1892-93

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 17.

A full review of the revenue and expenditure, of the years 1892-93, recorded under the head of Irrigation Works Accounts of the Government of India is published. The review covers some thirty pages, but the following are the chief extracts :—Net revenue derived from major works was better by Rx. 118,991 than that of the previous years ; and the net revenue of minor works, Rx. 10, 981, better than the previous year. It is shown in the accounts, however, that the net revenue exceeds that of the previous year by Rx. 167,075 ; but figures for this year include the sum of Rx. 78,047, which should properly have been credited to the Madras accounts of last year. The total net profit on all major works from year to year amount to nearly three millions Rx. A steady improvement in the gross revenue is still maintained. There are, besides, irrigation works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept, many small works scattered over the country, for which only revenue accounts are kept, or for which no revenue is kept. On such of these as are maintained by the Public Works Department, the only direct revenue realised by Public Work Officers, as credited in the accounts of the Department, is an increase of revenue, not before so credited. The expenditure on these works, including those maintained by the Civil Department, was Rx. 694,718, against Rx. 711,704 during the last year, whilst direct receipts were only Rx. 38 less than last year. The total area of irrigated land during the year amounted to about 22, 291 square miles.

H. E. the Governor-General in Council desires to record his appreciation of the results.

Then follows a long and comprehensive review by the Hon. R. G. Macdonald, of the revenue and expenditure during the financial year.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

It is notified that the Governor-General-in-Council has power and jurisdiction within the territory of the Kurram, and orders are published in respect of criminal proceedings against all persons, other than British subjects, accused of committing, within the territory, criminal offences, and the officer on special duty in the Kurram shall exercise the powers of a district magistrate and court of session.

It is notified that steel tea-chests and wooden tea-chests, whether imported entire or in sections, shall be exempted from import duty, leviable under the late Tariff Act, provided that the Collector of Customs is satisfied that the articles are being imported with the intention that they shall not be used for any purpose other than packing tea.

Mr. G. Mahon, Assistant Superintendent, Telegraph Department, is permitted to retire from the service.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Burlton-Bennett is appointed to officiate as Commissary-General, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Hobday.

Lieutenant H. Codrington has been confirmed as Deputy Assistant Commissary-General.

Leave has been granted to Lieutenant-Colonel B. Channer, for forty-four days.

Lieutenant A. Ward has been transferred by the Secretary of State to temporary half-pay.

In modification of orders, recently issued, that the reports of the addresses and the existence of officers of the Indian army reserve, instead of being submitted to the Adjutant-General in India, will now be submitted to the Government of India.

Military Department.—Staff Corps—To be Major : Captain B. Duff, officiating Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief.

Subadar Sahawa Singh is given the Order of Merit for conspicuous gallantry in the Kachin Hills.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. Strahan, Deputy Surveyor-General, is to be appointed to his present post, with a view to his being granted a substantive one in the army.

It is notified in the *Gazette of India* that during the coming tour, the Viceroy will hold levees at Quetta, on the 3rd November ; at Karachi, on the 10th ; at Rawal Pindi, on the 16th ; at Peshawar, on the 19th ; and at Lahore, on the 26th November.

Full instructions are given of the rules for quarantine against plague, made by the Chief Commissioner of Burma, with the previous sanction of the Viceroy, and are published in the *Gazette of India*.

Mr. P. Unchan has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, vice Mr. Barrow.

Mr. A. Virreires has been appointed Assistant Engineer.

Mr. W. King, Executive Engineer, is permitted to retire from the service.

Reversions and promotions are notified amongst the following Engineers on State Railways :—Messrs. Rowland, Boydell, Lala Ram, Prentice, Walsh, Woodside, Adams, Guiness, Harrington, Hogan, Couchman, Beechy, Twiss, Plane, Tomlin, and Currie ; and amongst the following Chief and Superintending Engineers :—Mr. Cumming, Lieutenant-Colonel Marshall, Messrs. Upcott, Heivig, Good, Arundell, Cloete, Monk, Preston, Connan, and Major Selby.

The following Officers, Chief and Superintending Engineers, receive promotion, permanent and temporary :—Messrs. Richard, Moore, Oliver, Thomson, Major White, Mr. Glass, Lieutenant-Colonels Marshall, Corbett, Fox, Jacob, Little, Miller, Messrs. Cordner, Bell, Spring, Sherman, Evans, Anderson, Way, M. King, Bodson, Barrow, List and Nightingale.

WAZIRISTAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 16.

After his interview with General Ghulam Hyder, at Jellalabad, Colonel Udny will return to Simla to report the result to the Government of India.

The *Pioneer* says that if reports of the behaviour of the malcontent sections of the Wazirs be correct something more than a strong escort for the demarcation commission may be required. They have killed three most influential Maliks and a serious outbreak along the line of the Gomal Pass may be expected.

THE LOAN CONVERSION SCHEME.

It is said that if the present operation succeeds the next loan to be attacked for conversion will be that of 1854-55.

BREAKS IN THE TELEGRAPH LINES.

The floods at Hardwar have caused serious breaks in the telegraph line, but the wire has now been repaired.

THE BELUCHISTAN DEMARCATION COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 17.

The latest reports received state that favourable progress has been made on the Beluchistan frontier by the demarcation commission, under the command of Captain MacMahon ; and the most recent intelligence from the Kurram is also extremely satisfactory, a very considerable portion of the work having already been finished with success.

THE GOHNA LAKE.

The rise of the Gohna Lake is only telegraphed weekly to the Government of India, but if the state of the lake becomes very serious, the reports will be sent more frequently. It is estimated now that there are still nearly forty feet to rise.

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Mr. La Touche has been appointed Superintendent of the Geological Survey, vice Mr. Griesbach, who was appointed Director on the retirement of Dr. King. Mr. La Touche takes over charge at once.

FORTIFICATION WORK AT GILGIT.

The 23rd Pioneers return from Gilgit, where they have been employed for some time on fortification work in that station and Chilas, to Jhelum, at the commencement of next month, when the entire work of fortifications will have been completed.

OUTLOOK IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The full report of the famine in the Central Provinces, up to the 15th August, has been received, and the recent break in the rains in the distressed districts has been highly beneficial, the crops in light soils being promising. Gratuitous relief still continues. Imports of grain into Saugor are twenty-seven thousand two hundred maunds, being an increase of six thousand maunds, but the price of wheat in many districts is still very high.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE BALL AT GANESHKHIND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 17.

His Excellency Lord Harris gave a dance at Ganeshkhind, to-night, which was attended by about three hundred guests. Arrangements were the same as on previous occasions. The dancing which was kept up till about one o'clock in the evening, was a great success.

THE RAILWAY COLLISION AT TALEGAUM.

TRIAL OF THE DRIVER.

Driver Fox was brought up before Mr. Fry, Assistant Collector, Poona, on the charge of causing collision on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, recently, at Talegaum. Mr. Sydenham Smith appeared for the Company, and Mr. Roughton, of Bombay, for the accused, who was charged of starting the train without receiving the "line clear," and thus endangering the lives of the passengers. On the application of Mr. Roughton, the magistrate consented to try the accused, as a European British subject, whereby the maximum punishment was three months. In answer to Mr. Roughton, the Magistrate said he thought he could decide the case himself. Evidence for the prosecution was then led. The station-master at Talegaum and the porters were examined. The case was then adjourned till to-day.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

5th Bombay Light Infantry—Surgeon-Lieutenant Jackson, from general duty, Sind district, to officiate in medical charge, *vice* Surgeon-Captain Pratt, acting in civil employ.

Military Works Department—Lieutenant Walpole, temporary Executive Engineer, 4th grade, on return from privilege leave, is posted for duty at the office of the Executive Engineer, Poona Division, Military Works.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 386, of the 13th instant, Major J. Willcocks, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, is posted to the Mhow District.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief :—

2nd Gloucestershire Regiment—2nd-Lieutenant Bennett, to remain in England, from 1st August until the date of arrival at Home of the 2nd Battalion from Aden, in extension.

1st Leinster Regiment—Captain A. K. Huddart, to remain in England, from 9th August to 19th October, on medical certificate, in extension.

The undermentioned Officer has been granted leave of absence :—Army Medical Staff—Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Moore, to England, for six months, on medical certificate.

THE COCOANUT HOLIDAY AT BHAVNAGAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, Aug. 17.

The Cocoanut Holiday (Balewa) was observed to-day with great eclat by all classes of the people here. A grand procession, as has been the custom from time immemorial, was formed from his Highness' palace, and proceeded from the town to the Bunder. The Maharaja rode on a fully-caparisoned elephant in a howda with the Dewan Saheb, Azam Vithaldas Samaldas, behind him with a decorated chummur in his hand. His Highness was followed by a four-in-hand and other state carriages, in which were seated Mr. Dosabhai Framji, C.S.I., and other high officials of state. On reaching the Bunder, a distance of a mile and a-half, his Highness alighted and performed in the presence of his family-priests some symbolical ceremonies. These were concluded by his Highness and the Dewan throwing cocoanuts into the sea, which are, according to Hindu shastras, emblematical of prosperity and fecundity. The return journey was made soon after dark, and as the procession wended its way through the town, enormous crowds of people—all Bhavnagar and his wife—in their holiday attire greeted the Maharaja with hearty manifestation of joy, and in some places also with showers of flowers. The perfect harmony, peace, and friendliness, with which the different communities live together in this Native State was conspicuous in large crowds that came out to see the procession—an object lesson of great significance to many a city in India, whose annals are disfigured by petty jealousies and animosities between one community and another. Seats were provided for a large number of ladies and gentlemen at the branch office of the Bombay Bank in the town. The procession this year was rendered more imposing than in previous years by electric lamps that illuminated the Prince Victor Square, near the Motibaug palace. These lamps, which were specially purchased by his Highness when in England with all their plant and accessories, are free gifts to the citizens of this city as a souvenir of his visit to Europe. The electric lamp, that is placed near the beautiful marble chhatra that is now complete with rich tracery on its marble screens and dome in the lake, attracted a great deal of attention. At a short distance from the marble temple, named after his Highness, "Takhteshwara Mahadeva," on the top of the Chadika Hill, a large electric lamp lorded over the whole scene, and must have been seen from great distances all round Bhavnagar. On his return to Motibaug, which was all effulgent with incandescent electric lamps, his Highness held a grand durbar, at which were present, besides h officials and merchants of the city, a large number of his European friends—Captain Carnegy, Assistant Political Agent of the Prant ; Mr. White, Railway Manager ; Mr. Carrol ; Mr. E. Sims ; the Rev. Mr. Sinclair, and others. The European ladies were accommodated with raised seats in the hall adjoining the durbar hall, and added greatly to the brilliancy of the occasion. Among the lady guests were Mrs. Carnegy, Mrs. Carrol, Mrs. Tate, Mrs. Muller, Mrs. Sinclair, and others.

THE STANLEY OPERA COMPANY.

Last night, the comic opera, "Yeomen of the Guard," was produced by the Stanley troupe, at the Tivoli Theatre, and notwithstanding the inclement state of the weather there was a fairly large audience. The chief characters were Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Empson, Mr. Stephenson, and Mr. Boyd, and they sustained their parts creditably. Miss Fanny Stanley, Miss de Lorme, and Miss Donnelly performed their respective parts in a praiseworthy manner, and elicited loud applause from the appreciative audience. The drama, "Held by the Enemy," will be staged to-night.

An extraordinary and amusing incident occurred at the second or evening performance in which Madame Sarah Bernhardt appeared in Glasgow Theatre-Royal. During the fourth act of "La Dame aux Camellias," while M. Darmont, as Armand Duval, was upbraiding Marguerite (Madame Bernhardt), a painter, on the theatrical staff, stumbled on to the stage from the O.P. side, and seizing the actress by the shoulder, sought to protect her, as it seemed, from the fury of the lover. Paralysed for the instant, Madame Bernhardt, paling visibly, drew back. The audience were at a loss to follow what had happened, but noticing that the garments of the intruder were, to say the least of it, not in keeping with those of the other personages of the play, they grasped the situation and broke into laughter. Coincidentally, Madame Bernhardt recovered her equanimity, and M. Darmont bustled the would-be protector off into the wings amidst the applause of the house. The whole incident did not last more than a few seconds, and the third party disposed of, the play went on. It was some little time, however, before the effects of the fright wore off Madame Bernhardt.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 27.

Yesterday was a great day for the families of Smith—an important but not highly-considered name in Britain, though it heads the list of surnames in point of numbers, and even in Ireland comes fifth in order of prevalence in spite of its unceltic derivation. Two important Mr. Smiths were married yesterday—the one best known, the Hon. W. F. D. Smith, M.P., to Lady Esther Gore ; the other Mr. Gerald Dudley Smith to Lady Barbara Coventry. Both weddings took place in churches out of the way, or the ordinary fashionable way—that of the member for the Strand, in the church of St. Clement Danes, and of Mr. Dudley Smith at St. Martin's, in the Fields.

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This turning of the smart idlers of the extreme west into the busy thoroughfares gave quite a fete day appearance to the city. It distracted the shop assistants, demoralized the printers' devils, and disorganized the whole routine of business. But not for long—the gay crowds soon dispersed ; the Countess of Coventry with Lady Barbara Smith and Mr. Gerald Dudley Smith receiving their guests at the Savoy restaurant ; while the Hon. W. F. D. Smith, M. P., and Lady Esther Gore, who does not change her name adjourned with their party to Lord Roden's house, in Hill Street, where an immense reception was held.

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After the receptions were over the park was made gay with guests in their wedding garments and orange blossom favours. It was a lovely afternoon, and the chiffon bodices over silk, which seemed to be the favourite style of dress, looked for once suitable to the climate. There was just enough breeze to swell the wide Bishop's sleeves and give an effect of coolness to the costumes. All at once a storm cloud came up, and great heavy drops of rain fell as if out of a giant sieve. Such a transformation scene ensued. In a second every footman had the carriage covered ; in another, he and the coachmen shrouded in white macintoshes were driving full speed homewards ; the promenaders regardless of danger from lightning sheltering meanwhile under the thickest branches. Certainly, our climate is full of surprises.

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Among Lady Esther Gore's trousseau dresses are a couple of remarkable garments. One is a shooting costume of grass-green Dougal tweed, which can be worn with a single-breasted Eton jacket and pretty shirt, or with a double-breasted reefer jacket of its own material. The other peculiar garment is a coaching coat of bright crimson cloth, exactly the colour of a guardsman's tunic, and cut the same way with a semi-fitting back caught in with a strap, and a double-breasted front finished off with a deep collar of black velvet. If such an article of attire were turned out in Dublin, the makers would have some old ladies protesting against it, as they did against Switzer and Ferguson's indelicacy in exposing a lady cyclist's short costume in their window in Grafton Street.

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Old ladies' protests will not make much headway against progressive women. There is the Ideal Club in Tottenham Court Road, which is prepared to support and protect its female biped members against insult or mockery. The *St. James's Gazette* has wittily found a motto for the club : "Divided we Stand"—but does not complete the adaptation of the sentence : "United we fall"—probably because it would be giving itself away by owning that there is real danger in ladies cycling with long dresses.

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The latest scare is that the Royal babe is not properly christened. In spite of Jordan water, a golden bowl, a couple of dozen Royal sponsors and various Church dignitaries, there was a hitch. Not at the moment. Then all went apparently well, the young neophyte even not protesting more than was dignified at being forcibly converted from heathenism to Christianity. But it has been discovered since that the wrong service was read over him. He was initiated into the Church of England by the form that is used for healthy infants who go through the ceremony of baptism in their parish Church or Chapel, instead of by that used at christenings of delicate children in private houses.

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It appears now that this dear baby should have begun life by posing as a *malade imaginaire*, so that the Archbishop should have been deceived into administering baptism according to the rules applicable to invalids. Instead of which little Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David showed himself strong of limb and lusty of lung, with the consequence, according to some people, that the whole affair is *null* and *void* ; and that whatever his rights to the English throne—and these are doubtful unless there be an Act of Parliament passed rescinding the law of Protestant succession—he has no claim at all to a share in the Kingdom of Heaven.

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Just think of it !—think of the quibbling spirit that suggests these doubts !—think of the narrow mind that dwells seriously on such trifles ! It is possible according to this authority to amend the English law to suit the exigencies of the case ; but the Divine law is unalterable, the baby must be re-christened. If this is the general opinion then certainly our idea of God is not very lofty. Those whom we call idolators can go further even than that. They attribute all power, all wisdom, and all goodness to their deities, while we cannot even give the Almighty credit for broader views or a more tolerant spirit than ourselves.

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There is a very good photograph just out of the Queen and her three prospective heirs to the throne. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of York stand behind her Majesty, who sits in attitude of admiration for her youngest descendant, sleeping unconscious of his honours on her knee. Unmindful as he is of his position, the last in succession is by far the most important in appearance—not judging by weight in pounds avoirdupois, but by the impressiveness of his costume—the yards of cambric lace, and broad white watered ribbon in which he took part in his first public function. Judging by the length of the Royal baby's robes, the talk of curtailing on hygienic grounds infant's first frocks has not become fashionable at least for christenings—a boon to amateur sponsors who find them convenient to hold on by when the baby is lively or obstreperous.

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Punch is turning over a new leaf, or rather, taking a leaf from its penny contemporaries, and going in for the lighter vein of fun that belongs to to-day. Who shall decide if the change is for the better ? No one is competent to judge of the respective merits of the old and the new humour. It is not so much a question of appreciation of a certain spirit, as of existence when that spirit was abroad. Those who made their *debut* in the records of domestic occurrences in the Family Bible a quarter-of-a-century ago, find *Punch's* jokes all too slow—while, on the contrary, those who in these quick-maturing days are considered the fossil remains of the early 19th century—possibly find *Punch's* new development dangerously fast—his exchange of heavy classics for light comedy, demoralizing, and his gay French spirit, an evidence of national retrogression.

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Linley Sambourne is one of the old staff who has changed his style to suit the new movement. He is *Punch's* Vicar of Bray—yesterday severe and sober ; to-day, fantastic and rollicking. His cartoon this week illustrates the competition for the laureateship. It is the judgment of Paris up-to-date. Lord Rosebery as Paris looking very undecided between the merits of Sir Edwin Arnold as Venus *a la Japanais*, Lewis Morris as Juno, and Alfred Austen as Minerva—poor Sir Edwin's being an outrageously ridiculous caricature.

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"Lyre and Lancet" is a very amusing story, told in conversational style, which has been running through the last two or three numbers of *Punch*. It is a satire on modern society—the plot a series of muddles arising out of the mistaken identity of a poet and a veterinary surgeon. If the action were not too rapid, requiring numberless changes of scene, it would make an entertaining little play for amateur acting, or, better still, it would do up-country, where *Punch* comes seldom for public reading at drawing-room or charitable entertainments.

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The editor of the *Season*, 13, Bedford Street, Covent Garden, W.C. (1s. 2d. post free to India) has been so kind as to send me the August number of the magazine for review. It is apparently one of those papers of foreign extraction translated by a syndicate into various languages for circulation in the different countries of the civilized world. The fact of its alien birth is no disadvantage. English people are not above taking hints from anyone who gives time and thought to creating novelties. But the circulation on such a large scale through a syndicate is no recommendation, if one wishes for individuality and uniqueness in one's garments. I should think that the *Season* would, however, be very useful to Anglo-Indians, who wish to make-up inexpensive frocks at home, or to re-model old-fashioned dresses, as the directions are very definite, and the illustrations, especially the various coloured plates, full of suggestions.

An English hunter after "curious" has, says the *Daily News* Paris correspondent, been trying to secure the carriage in which M. Carnot was sitting when Caserio stabbed him. To induce the Town Council of Lyons to let him have it he offered £2,000, to be devoted to the poor or the hospitals, but the offer was refused.

A venerable lady of the Court has just been calling on my mother, writes a correspondent of the *British Weekly*, and she can talk of hardly anything but the Duchess of York's baby. It is a special source of pride to her that she saw him before even Her Majesty. The Royal baby, she says, is so rosy, fresh, and kissable that his visitors can hardly be persuaded to give him back into the arms of the nurse. She saw the Duchess of York at the christening, last week, and mentioned that her recovery has been marvellously rapid. The Queen looked radiant and was evidently delighted with the baby.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, July 27.

In the matter of Osprey Feathers. We quoted, a week or two ago, from a circular of the Wild Birds' Protection Society, a passage showing at what cost, what cruelty, what wholesale massacres, these things are procured—and all, we said, for the purpose of decking women's heads. A correspondent informs me that on this latter point the circular is wrong, because men are also involved in the charge of maintaining and repeating this abominable cruelty. The officers of the "Rifle Regiments," she says—does she mean the Volunteers or the Regulars ?—wear osprey plumes in their hats, and, of course, these plumes are obtained in the same manner. Is this the case ? If so, the Society can very easily take up the matter. Fashion cannot be attacked, though a person or an official uniform can. The way to proceed is well defined by custom and usage. First, a Department has to be memorialised. Result—*nil*. The Department knows nothing ; never did know anything. Then a Question must be put in the House. Result—*nil*. The Minister—who has referred to the Department—never heard ; has not been informed ; declines to believe. Another Question must be put. This makes the Department uneasy ; these vexatious persons mean business. The Minister will inquire ; the case is under consideration. Another Question. The Minister, who has been told that osprey feathers no longer form a part of uniform, says that Questioner is wrong ; that the plumes are now made out of disused fiddle strings, and that the only feathers which are sanctioned by the Department are those picked up on the kerb at moulting season by humane, though imperfectly dressed, natives.

For a great many years I have been haunted by a difficulty. It was the difficulty of arriving at the personality of Thackeray. One heard stories about him ; there were things reported to have been said by him—biting things, cruel things ; he was cynical ; he was morose ; he was a tuft-hunter ; everyone knows what has been said about Thackeray. One listened to these rumours—but without satisfaction ; for the real man was not behind them. Then he was large-hearted, charitable, kindly ; this too, was heard. Yet the real man was not there ; and so on. I think, however, that I have risen from the perusal of Mr. Sala's newly published chapter on Thackeray with a clearer sense of the man than I had been able to obtain from all the books and papers ever before read concerning him. Thackeray, as Sala points out, at time when literary men were nearly all middle-class men, was a gentleman by descent, by education, and by connections. That he desired social position and consideration was natural. He was not a cynic ; he had none of the snarling, captious, ill-conditions of the cynic ; he was loyal, truthful, chivalrous, *but*, says Sala, "he was continually struggling with an uneven and sometimes objectionable temperament." I think that if we add to this that he had the power of saying the sharpest things, and that in one of these moods he could and did say them, we have a sufficient explanation of many things difficult to explain away. To quote again from the book before us ("Things I have Seen and People I have Known." By G. A. Sala. Cassell and Co.) : "When I came to know him intimately I fully understood the reason for these sudden reactions of apparent *hauteur* and 'standoffishness.' It was only his way. He could not help that which was probably due either to an acute spasm of bodily pain or the sudden passing of a black cloud across the mind of one who, although he could be upon occasion full of fun and frolic, was not, I should say, on the whole, altogether a happy man." We all know the occasions when, in the happiest mood, a thought, a recollection, an anxiety will suddenly cross the brain and turn gaiety to heaviness and drive away the laughter from the lips and the light from the eyes. As regards actual pain, I have had the assurance of one whom Thackeray consulted that at times, and towards the end, he endured great physical sufferings.

There is going to be an Exhibition of Woman's Work. But not yet. The time for holding it is fixed for the year 1898, when we shall all be four years older. For this reason I would it were to be held next year. I suppose the chief reason for fixing so long an interval for preparation is the hope, not without foundation, that in many branches of work women in four years' time will have made a great advance, especially, for instance, in all branches of science. One of the most interesting buildings at Chicago was the Women's Building. Of this it is too late to speak, and I believe that it has been destroyed in the late troubles. I venture, however, to suggest that the Exhibition of woman's work be placed wholly and entirely under the management of women ; that no man be called in to advise ; that man be allowed to assist solely in the capacity of porter, fetcher, carrier, and carpenter. Even those who regard my views on this delicate question with the greatest jealousy will, I believe, agree with me that chisel, mallet, hammer, screwjack, and such instruments belong especially to Man. He, indeed, should be allowed to enter, with a mallet or by payment, but nothing more. I believe that in the end some enthusiasts will demand that only women journalists shall be admitted on press day—but time will show.

The following is an extract from an account of the opening of the Exhibition in one of the daily papers.

"After the prayer, beautifully rendered by the wife of the Archbishop, and the anthem for female voices written for the occasion by Lady Violet Stanford, the ceremony of officially declaring the Exhibition open was performed by Her Majesty. Hardkerchiefs waved, there were loud and universal cries of rejoicing ; some of the people fainted from excitement ; when the Queen in her clear voice declared the Exhibition open. It was a strange sight ; in all that vast building, among all the thousands present, there was not one man. Everything in the building, everybody in the building, the building itself, all spoke of Woman. Not one man had anything to do with it. When the excitement died away a little, the organ burst out again ; the guns outside boomed ; and H.R.H. the Duchess of York, President of the Council, presented to Her Majesty the principal officers of the Exhibition, namely, Miss Virginia Strong-i'-th'-arm, the Manager ; the Architect, Miss Vitruvia Wren ; the General Secretary, Miss Frederica Scrivener. And the Secretaries of Colonial Sections were also presented one by one ; their names will be found in the Official List. Her Majesty was then conducted through the Exhibition. It is understood that Miss Strong-i'-th'-arm is to be created a Baroness in her own right ; Miss Vitruvia Wren is to receive a Baronetcy ; Miss Frederica Scrivener is to be a K.C.B.; and the Colonial Secretaries will all be made C.M.G. A whisper ran around the crowd present that Miss Virginia Strong-i'-th'-arm—who takes her title from Tottenham-court-road, where she first learned the Art of Managing—has chosen a bridegroom as well as a title ; and that Lady Wren will shortly raise to the dignity of Baronet a young gentleman now engaged in her own office in the capacity of draftsman. He is understood to be eminently receptive of the great architect's ideas."

Overheard at a reception, June, 1899. "Sir Samuel ! Sir ? Why, how in wonder did that jackass get a title ?" "Surely, you know. He married one of the new Lady K. C. B.'s. His wife is the well-known Electrician and Inventor. Oh ! no. I never heard that *he* could do anything by himself."

Sir George Grey, speaking at a meeting in New Zealand, some months ago, said that women ought to form a separate chamber of their own ; that they should not only have a vote for the chamber of men, but that they should have a like chamber. Very likely we shall live to see this new chamber. Whether it come or not, there is one thing certain, that those women who enter into every field of artistic and intellectual effort, and do good service, will not be contented to sit outside in the matter of the National Distinctions ; with that logical directness which they will certainly bring to this as to every other subject, they will claim their share, and when they get their share, which will not take them long, they will insist upon the greatest jealousy over the future distribution of their honours. It will be a deathblow to Back-stairs influence.

I wonder if it is true, as has been reported, that Bamborough Castle has been sold by the Charity Commissioners to Lord Armstrong. This ancient stronghold has been used since the death of Bishop Crewe for a noble charity ; boys and girls are educated, fed, and clothed there. The girls use the outer Bailly as a playground. The Keep still stands, a noble old tower, and is kept up as a residence. In the summer it is, I believe, let for the season, the most splendid lodging-house on the whole coast of Great Britain. The castle is built upon a rock of irregular shape and from its position must have been prodigiously strong. The Forsters had it at one time, and General Forster, the Jacobite leader, inherited it with his aunt, Lady Crewe. Lord Crewe bought him out. The house of the Forsters was—for the house has passed into other hands—close to the village of Bamborough, a house called Adderstone. The monuments of the Forsters are in the vaults of the church, in the chancel you may see their arms ; and in the churchyard is the tomb of Grace Darling. If the Charity Commissioners have been invited to take any steps which may lead to the destruction of this national monument, I have not the least doubt that they will joyfully take those steps. But one hopes that they will not have the chance. That this castle—*i.e.*, a castle on this site—was the chief stronghold of the Kings of Northumbria would be, to them, of course, an excellent reason by itself for its destruction.

I can never cease from imploring, urging, entreating people to protect their girls against the miseries of absolute poverty. A case has recently been reported to me. It is all over now ; the poor lady has gone to a world where there is no poverty. She was a working gentlewoman ; her father was a professional man who died early, and in debt ; she had always kept herself somehow. But of late years it had been a terrible struggle, for she *grew old*. Do you know what that means to a working woman ? It means being pushed aside, trampled upon, by the competition of youth. What she suffered—this woman who was not old, but only "growing old"—I know not ; what privations, what humiliations, what agonies of anxiety and terror, no one will ever know, for she is now dead. Her father, mind, was in a good position ; he would have endowed his daughter had he thought of it. But he did not think of it ; he lived in the present ; and the present came to a sudden and unexpected stop, as very often happens. You girls who are resolved upon "living your own life;" on working for yourselves ; you who, if the bread-winner fails, *must* work for yourselves—reflect that your competition, when you are successful, runs down the average of pay ; that you will never be able to save anything, unless you are very, very fortunate ; that you will not always be young and strong, and that, as surely as to-morrow's sun will rise, you will grow old, and you will be pushed into the gutter by the young and strong.

Wherefore—insure against the evil day. If your parents have not provided for you in childhood, when it would cost little, make them do it now, if they can. If they cannot—alas ! poor shepherdess ! Thou art in parlous state. But you, young mother, with your infant daughter in your lap, think how you may preserve her from the miseries of unprovided and unpensioned age. It is so easy—so very easy—with a little resolution in a household of the tolerably well-to-do—I do not mean that of the clerk who marries on £150 a-year ; but that of the professional man, the man who makes enough to live comfortably, but cannot save much. You may endow your daughter with a little income to begin when she is, say, twenty-five ; or, you may consider that she will work for herself, and you may defer that little income till she is fifty. How can you do it ? What can you secure for her ? Now, look at these figures.

An annuity of £1, to begin after forty years, can be obtained at the Post Office—some Insurance Companies also undertake this business, but I have not their tables—at the following rate :—

		£	s.	d.
At the age of 5 in a single payment for		4	18	0
" 6 " "		4	15	6
" 7 " "		4	13	1
" 8 " "		4	10	7
" 9 " "		4	8	1
" 10 " "		4	5	6
" 11 " "		4	2	11
" 12 " "		4	0	4
" 13 " "		3	17	8
" 14 " "		3	15	0

With these figures before you, remember that whenever you can save a sum of money varying from £4. 18s. to £3. 15s. you can buy an annuity for your daughter's old age, while she is still a child, of £1. When this method of making provision for children becomes general, relations and friends will begin to help. Far better than a silver cup will be two deferred annuities of £1 each ; the child's birthday will be celebrated by gifts of deferred annuities of £1 each. To roll up these annuities will be a constant joy ; to spend spare money in buying them will be a sacred duty. From £30 to £40 is the minimum pension required for a bare sufficiency ; and that could be purchased when the child is young and education expenses have not begun for, say, £150, spread over six years, or even ten. Try, my sisters, nieces, grandchildren, to think of what may happen. Come out of your Fools' Paradise ; face the possibilities ; and if you do realise what does happen daily to others, and may happen to yourself, you will rush—you will fly—you will know no rest until your daughter is secured.

There has been held at the City of Otago, New Zealand, a highly impressive function. It took place, some six months ago, in the "Fortress" of the Salvation Army. It was a Grand Novel-burning Night ; nothing short of that. They formed a ring, and in the midst was set a bier covered with novels about to be cremated. There were some 300 volumes, among them certain wicked and pestilential volumes bearing my humble name. The proceedings were conducted by a Captain and a Lieutenant. We were not cremated, you see, by the mere rank-and-file. So much, however, was paid to our mischievousness. The Captain said, with great force, that those who gave time, money, and admiration to a novel were idolators. Think of that, ye novel readers ? —idolators ! Ah ! quite as much as the heathen who worships his ugly elephant. There is plainness of speech for you ! The Lieutenant said nothing, but he struck a match (on his leg, in martial fashion) and set fire to the pile. Then we burned ; then we flamed ; then we hissed ; then we crackled and curled ; then the pestilent breath of us ascended unto heaven in self-accusing incense—for leather bindings, glue, and paper all together can create a most horrific stench. The soldiers meantime sang hymns, with ejaculations and shouts ; finally, joining hands, they danced around the flaming pile till the flames subsided, when they ceased and sank fainting on the ground, overcome with the fragrance of burning leather and burning paper. A bookseller who was present looked on thoughtfully, and going home, he doubled his London order for the next mail.

DEPARTURE OF MR. H. A. ACWORTH.

Among the passengers, who left Bombay by the steam-ship Assam, yesterday, was Mr. H. A. Acworth, Municipal Commissioner, who has gone home on a few months' leave. From 2 o'clock, the passengers' pavilion, at the Apollo Bunder, began to fill with members of the Corporation, Municipal officers, and other citizens, mostly landlords, whom business often brings in contact with the officers of the Municipality. The heads of departments as well as the European officers of the Health Department were also present, among them being Messrs. H. W. Barrow, R. P. Brunton, W. Pearson, Douglas Bennett, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C.I.E., the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Rao Saheb Ellapa Ballaram, Rao Bahadur Virpersad Tapipersad, Messrs. W. Nichols, Anandrao N. Wasudeo, Rahimtula Khairaj, Ghellabhai Haridas, Damodhar Tapidas, Oomer Jamal, Dr. N. H. Chowksi, Dr. A. P. Cama, Dr. J. C. Merchant, Messrs. Ardasir F. Moos, N. R. Ranina, H. Holmes, T. Glover, T. Atkins, Pherozsha Rustomjee, Purshotum Gungadhar, Sorabji Bomonjee Master, Erachsha M. Talyarkhan, S. Tomlinson, Poondlik Ganesh, Cowasjee N. Vulsara, Byramjee D. Banajee, N. M. Lokhande, Ruttonshah Dadabhoy, Nensey Peroo Mahomed, K. P. Bhedwar, R. B. Malap, Karim Nensey, Hajee Mahomed Ibrahim Jatayker, J. Powell, J. Ringrow, J. M. Desmier, A. Hallums, Burjorjee Pallonjee Dolymehrjee, Anandrao Waman, P. P. Wagh, C. Cunningham, A. R. Dowes, C. De Souza, W. R. Mowforth, H. Glover, J. Peters, A. H. Underdown, Fazal Peroo Mahomed, N. D. Bharda, Maneksha Cowasha, M. H. Bharucha, Jamsetjee D. Nadirshah, Rustomjee Dadabhoy Punthuki, C. D. Mahaluxmiwalla, &c. About 3 o'clock, Mr. Acworth, who had been resting after tiffin on the premises of the Royal Yacht Club, came over to the Bunder in the company of Dr. Weir, the acting Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Vincent, Commissioner of Police, Mr. J. W. Smith, and others. Mr. Acworth moved freely among those present, and shook hands with them, receiving in return beautiful garlands and bouquets of flowers, as tokens of goodwill. It was, no doubt, a pleasant task to receive these tokens, but as he advanced to the Bunder steps, the floral burden became too heavy for him, and he had eventually to accept assistance in the matter. The leave-taking was characterised by much genuine goodwill ; and as the Customs steam launch, which carried Mr. Acworth and a few friends, moved away from the landing-steps, the good feeling broke out into peals of hearty cheers, which were prolonged until the steam launch was fairly on its way to the mail boat.

CHOLERA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to a paragraph in your widely-circulated journal of to-day's date, stating, amongst other things, that only one death from cholera occurred at Dhobie Talao during the current week, allow me to say that your information, which is, I believe, based upon the deaths registered at the burial-grounds and cemeteries, is inaccurate. Three deaths in one family within three days, of father, mother, and son amongst the low-class Hindus, inhabiting at Dhobi Talao, took place during the week. The cause of the inaccuracy in the reports is owing to the low-class people concealing the true facts through fear of their clothes and the articles of bedding being destroyed by the Health Department of the Municipality, and the inmates of the house made to vacate it. This class of people who are ignorant and uncivilized ascribe the scourge of cholera to the displeasure or wrath of the devil, and they resort to means of ceremonies by which the devil's wrath can be appeased, as they think that medicine is of no avail in such cases. As such people do not undergo medical treatment, and in the event of death a false statement of the cause of death is made before the registering officer of the Health Department at the burial-ground, the Municipality knows little or nothing of the deaths from cholera arising amongst this class of people unless the matter is specially brought to its notice by the better classes of people residing in the locality. If minute enquiries are made regarding the occurrence of the deaths amongst this class of people, it will be found that the death-rate from cholera as reported in the papers is inaccurate and unreliable.—Yours, &c.,

X.

Dhobie Talao, Aug. 17.

The Board of Revenue reports that rainfall was general last week except in the Southern Districts. In Madura and Tinnevelly, and in parts of the Central Districts also rain is much wanted for standing crops. Prices are rising in the Southern Districts.

The President of the French Republic had arranged to go to Pont-sur-Seine early in August. A Paris correspondent tells us that he gives sittings every morning to an artist who is painting his portrait in oils, to an engraver, and to a sculptor who is modelling his bust for presentation to all the mayoralties of France. The President is placed on a hautpas in an arm chair, and all the artists work simultaneously. They eulogise the President for his great amiability and patience in giving them long sittings.

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MEETING AT POONA, August 14.

(*Concluded.*)

THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

RESTRICTIONS IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Hon. Mr. Natu regretted that the Government of India had reduced the fixed allotment by Rs. 5,60,000 especially when the exchange compensation allowance had imposed a very heavy item of expenditure on the provincial revenues. This item not only threatened to be permanent but uncertain. The hopeful view taken of the finances by the Hon. Mr. Trevor last year had disappeared, and his remarks in para. 50 of the Statement were anything but reassuring. It was also to be noted that all these extra and unforeseen burdens generally told upon the very useful Public Works Department. He did not however mean that the other departments were less useful for the administration, but what he wanted to point out was that encroachment on funds of that department left an impression on the public mind that Government was not giving as much attention to that department as it deserved. When Government was obliged through financial pressure to reduce the grants on the public works departments and towards the village water-supply and sanitation the financial condition was scarcely said to be satisfactory. The land revenue was gradually increasing by the revision settlements and other less important causes. However there was sufficiently strong complaint made lately against the policy of enhancement of rates. In some cases the rates had gone far beyond the prescribed limits. The increase might be justifiable in some cases, but when the fixed limits were to be passed over the ryots should get sufficient opportunities to state their own case. In the case of some of the talukas in the Kolaba district the people complained that even the improvements made by them were taxed, and that the new rates were excessive. He submitted that in such cases there should be a thorough enquiry. This policy of increasing the rates beyond the fixed limits and taxing the improvements was likely to create a kind of discontent in the mind of the ryots.

EDUCATIONAL GRANT.

After some further remarks the hon. member said : I am exceedingly glad to find that notwithstanding the financial pressure the ordinary expenditure is maintained and grants are also sanctioned for the municipal schools. This is fully in accordance with the deep interest which your Excellency always takes in the growth and spread of elementary education. I must thank your Excellency again for the grant sanctioned for the Fergusson College. My appeal on behalf of that institution so ably supported by the Hon. Mr. Mehta is successful. Under "Contributions" I find Rs. 1,34,000 as grant for village water-supply and sanitation. In connection with this grant I beg to submit that it should be utilized in enforcing the Village Sanitation Act, which is still a dead letter. It will be seen that some towns in the mofussil are too small to be admitted to the right of having municipalities. There are some municipalities such for instance those at Honavar and Bhadkal, in Canara, whose annual revenue is less than Rs. 1,000. Such municipalities must eventually prove a failure. I submit in such cases the Village Sanitation Act should be applied instead of the Municipal Act. The funds which the people will be able to raise in these villages should be supplemented by grants from the Provincial Funds. The second important item under "Contributions" is "grants in lieu of one-anna cess on the excise." This item was not shown in the last year's Statement. The Hon. Mr. Trevor will be kind to explain if this is a new item, or the same grant appearing under a new name. Besides it is not clear from the Statement how this figure 155,000 was arrived at. Looking at "Appendix C," under "Contributions" I find Rs. 11,84,000 for 1894-95 against Rs. 11,64,000 in the last Budget. From this it does not appear that the grant of Rs. 1,55,000 in lieu of the one-anna cess on excise, is wholly a new grant. It willl be useful to know what was the amount granted last year from the revenue of this cess.

REPLY BY AN OFFICIAL MEMBER.

The Hon. Mr. Nugent said : Your Excellency,—We, as listeners here to-day, have had prepared for us a variety of intellectual food, and also we have had placed before us an immense number of philosophic doubts on every possible subject. It would be almost impossible for any one who was not an official encyclopædia of knowledge to answer offhand, or even without careful enquiry, every query that has been put by the honourable members who have addressed us. Not only is it difficult to answer these questions, but it is exceedingly difficult also to remember the multitudinous points to which the various gentlemen have referred. I can only pretend to make a few remarks as regards some of the various suggestions and observations, which have been made by different members. Reversing the order in which they have been spoken, I will begin with the last question touched on by the last speaker, viz., the expenditure of one lakh and fifty-five thousand as "grants in lieu of one-anna cess on excise." So far as I can remember that sum was paid many years ago as the cess that was to be paid by Government to various district local boards, as compensation for the loss to them of one-anna cess, which they previously levied on what was termed the "sea" revenue. At the time it was fixed the abkari revenue was infinitely less than it is now, and it represented one-sixteenth of the whole revenue. Since then it has grown, but Government have not thought fit to add to their grants to district boards. There are many cases in Bombay on which the local boards have absolutely no concern in the collection of abkari cess or in abkari administration, and not being able to render Government any assistance in this matter it was felt that there was no reason why they should be given any increased grant. Mr. Natu spoke about the impoverished condition of certain municipalities, two or three of which are in the Southern Division, and recommended they should be abolished, and that in view of the neglect of municipal sanitation Government should rely on an extension of the Sanitation Act. There are certainly two municipalities in the Division which have neglected sanitation and there may be more, and it is very open to question whether it is worth while to maintain them as municipalities. But if we abolish these municipalities it is very unsafe to suppose that we shall get from them anything, in the shape of contribution to the cost of sanitation. They will only be too glad if they are abolished, like one municipality which has disappeared recently. The Hon. Mr. Natu also objected to some of the forest rules, and spoke of them as being harsh and unjust. He alluded generally to the Northern Division. I have no concern with that Division, but speaking of the Southern Division of the Presidency I have read the administration reports of Collectors received within the last fortnight, and I may say they are unanimous in saying that the rules are not calling forth any general complaint, and are being amicably accepted by the people who are paying the very limited fees charged without murmuring. It is true the charges are higher than they were, but as a matter of fact, the Government charge for a limited amount of grazing land is not more than one-half of the profit Government derives from allowing cattle to be grazed.

THE SUGGESTED REDUCTION IN THE P. W. D. STAFF.

Mr. Natu also referred to the Public Works Department, and expressed regret that that should be the department in which reductions in the expenditure are made. But I would point out that in the inevitable course of events, the Public Works Department is, barring the Education Department, the only one in which when reductions have to be made retrenchments can be carried out. If the amount for education is reduced it will be largely and generally disliked, and therefore it is only the Public Works Department that you can resort to when you want to bring down your expenditure. And then I think it was Mr. Yajnik who said that although the expenditure on works was considerably decreased the expenditure on the establishment showed no reduction. While it is true that works begun to day can be left off to-morrow, it must be remembered that if you dispense with the talent and training you possess, you will have considerable difficulty in regaining them at the time when they are again required. Although our finance are at present not very promising, and may possibly get worse, we may trust that the clouds will eventually roll by, and that we shall be restored to our pristine state of prosperity. But if we now disband our establishment, or the larger portion of it, we shall have great difficulty in recovering it. If you disband a portion of the department you naturally choose the senior men and men who are entitled to either pensions or gratuities. Therefore you will increase the concrete expenditure—the permanent charges of Government in the form of pensions. Mr. Setalvad went over so vast variety of subjects that it is perfectly impossible for me to refer to the many points on which he touched. But generally his belief seemed to be that the various appointments in the High Court should be put up to Dutch auction, and given to the men who would do the work at the lowest possible figure. This plan may be economical, but I doubt whether it would be satisfactory. He appears to think that the Clerk of the Insolvency Court should disgorge some of his "accumulated balances," but if I mistake not there are no "accumulated balances," and it would be a great pity to make the sum in hand smaller than it is. Then I think there were more minute details into which Mr. Setalvad entered in connection with the law charges given on pages 86-87, but I don't think there is any great difficulty about these. They are charges for special assistance in mofussil cases—isolated cases in which, on account of their urgency, it was considered necessary by the Legal Remembrancer to depute some special counsel down to the district to take charge of the case. Again there are fees for special counsel under the head of establishment, and these are explainable on the same theory. The Public Pleader and Prosecutor being engaged at the same time, elsewhere, it was necessary to obtain special assistance. But the total amount charged under these heads did not exceed two thousand rupees, or not more than an average of Rs. 90 for each district, so that it cannot be regarded as a very serious sum. Mr. Setalvad also remarked that all the money spent in respect of compensation is wasted. But the question is one that opens up a variety of issues. If Mr. Setalvad was a European and had to bear the expenses which fall to Europeans living in India and if his mode of life demanded the expenditure necessary to an Englishman, and, finally, had he entered the service at a time when the rupee was worth twenty-six pence (as it was when I entered the service) he would see that, perhaps, the poor English officials have some claim to consideration. Taking into account the loss by exchange I have less now than a junior Collector received when I entered the service.

THE PROVINCIAL SERVICE SCHEME.

Mr. Setalvad also remarked as showing the desirability of introducing the Provincial Service establishment that it would diminish the compensation allowance, but I fail to see how this would be the case. The Provincial Service scheme would not merely substitute Native for European agency. It would merely divide the native gentlemen in the service into two classes, neither of whom would be entitled to compensation. As to Mr. Setalvad's attack on the pleaders, I think I may leave the Attorney-General to answer that : I may also say it seems to me rather remarkable that gentleman should come here and read all their speeches while we poor officials are compelled to get up and speak practically offhand

Mr. Panse said a great deal in regard to the low rate of remuneration paid to village officers in parts where they have no hereditary Patan lands. But we cannot afford to be unnecessarily generous and when we find that our officers are willing to serve as patels—not only willing but most anxious to be employed and will spend from one hundred to a thousand rupees to get their names placed on the register—I don't think that any case has been established for increasing their pay. Mr. Panse also brought what I consider a rather vague and unsubstantiated charge of corruption against sub-registrars under the Registration Act. It may be that some sub-registrars are men of a doubtful honour, but I think it is rather unfair to accuse a very large body, who are in the main honest and respectable servants of Government, of being corrupt and wilfully delaying their work, without being able to furnish strong evidence in support of that contention. I have had the papers connected with this matter placed before me in a letter from Mr. Panse, but it contained no tangible evidence of any kind. It was mere hearsay on which these charges were founded, and there was no specific instance in which you could say that any single sub-registrar was corrupt. It is gratifying after hearing so many remarks as to the iniquities of Government and its officials to turn to the great praise bestowed by the Hon. Mr. Hussanally on Mr. James. It is very novel to hear from a non-official member that the pay of any one should be increased. I have no doubt that Mr. Hussonally is personally satisfied that Mr. James is entitled to increased remuneration. I only wish I had a panegyrist of my own like Mr. Hussonally—(laughter)—who would propose an increase of my salary by say, five thousand a month. (Laughter.) Mr. Panse told us that at the dispensaries the supply of medicines is inadequate ; and that they are inferior, and that the medicine sent is not always according to order. I may say that the estimates for dispensaries are submitted by the officers in charge of the dispensaries. They pass from the various local authorities, and then they come to the Medical Storekeeper in Bombay. The requirements are compared with the actual expenditure in past years and with the number of patients who attend them and are likely to attend, and from these considerations the Storekeeper furnishes the amount of medicine that may be necessary. I have never before heard any complaint either that the drugs which were wanted were not there, or that they were not good of their kind. It would be difficult at this hour to enter into the large question of the policy of Government as to the revenue assessment raised by Mr. Yajnik. All I can say is that it is a great exaggeration to say that any great deterioration that has occurred in the prospects of cultivators is due to the increased assessment, which is levied upon them under the revised survey. Mr. Setalvad asked how it is that Government charge 4½ per cent. for loans, which they obtain from the Government of India for four per cent. It must be remembered that in consideration of the additional half per cent. the local Government bears all the responsibility of repayment to the Government of India and it stands to reason that this half per cent. is useful in covering the losses sustained in cases where Government are unable to recover sums advanced by them to the ryots. One gentleman raised a question about the new officer who is described as a police attache to the Governor. I may say that it is a new appointment ; he is in charge of the intelligence branch, and the item appears for the first time.

The Council adjourned at 6 o'clock till the following afternoon at 3 p.m.

(SECOND DAY.)

THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The debate was resumed on Wednesday, August 15, when the first speaker was the Hon. Mr. Little, who in the course of a detailed statement in regard to public works, said : Your Excellency,—I wish to give a short explanation respecting the reductions made in the estimates for Public Works. Out of the reduction of 3 lakhs a sum of Rs. 1,24,000 was obtained by cutting down amounts that would otherwise have been available for allotment, and Rs. 1,45,000 was saved by striking out certain works which had been entered in the Provisional P. W. D. list and the balance was saved for the year from works in progress. The works struck out were :—

		Rs.
1.	Sub-Judge's Court and Civil Jail at Ratnagiri	12,000
2.	Lines for the City Police at Poona	40,000
3.	Additions to the Training College, Dharwar	15,000
4.	Bijapur Shindji Road	30,000
5.	Small Bridge on Sadasivgad Goa Road, in Kanara	8,000
6.	Road from Dhapdal Station to Gokak	10,000
7.	Dam over Bala Naka on the Poona-Hydorabad Road, in Sholapur District	5,000
8.	Shirghat Ghoti Road	25,000
	Total.....	145,000

The Hon. Mr. Yajnik not only regrets the reduction of the Public Works grant—a sentiment in which I entirely concur—but he also complains that a corresponding reduction has not been made in establishment charges. The Provincial Public Works Establishment deals not only with Provincial Works but also with certain Imperial and Local Fund expenditure, and for the past few years the totals have varied from 47 to 51 lakhs of rupees per annum. The average amount per district may be roughly taken at 2½ lakhs, and the variation between a good and a bad year would be from 2¾ lakhs for the former to 2¼ lakhs for the latter. In any ordinary business in which the totals varied to this limited extent I doubt if it would be possible to appreciably reduce establishment in the lean years, and according to my experience, it is quite impossible to do so in the P. W. D., in which the staff must consist mainly of permanent officials with special training.

SPEECH BY MR. PHEROZSHAH MEHTA.

The Hon. Mr. Pherozshah M. Mehta, C.I.E., then made a very eloquent and able speech dealing with many important points contained in the Budget. He first humorously referred to the remarks made by the Hon. Mr. Nugent about the pleaders having read their speeches. He next referred to the question of exchange compensation, and then dealt with the topics under the head of education, in a manner which showed that he had a thorough grasp of the subjects and made a stirring appeal to Government to take charge of the Gujerat College, an institution which deserved favourable consideration at the hands of Government. Coming to the head of law and justice he disagreed with Mr. Setalvad in his remarks as to the proposed reduction in the High Court, and said that it would be a disaster not only in Bombay but the whole presidency if this stronghold of the life and liberty of the subject was attenuated or undermanned. After having ridiculed the feasibility of Mr. Setalvad's suggestion the honourable member handled the question of city police, and pointed out that the Municipality was charged more by something like Rs. 50,000, and he hoped that the inequality of the charges will be removed when the next Budget is presented to the Council. The full text of the honourable member's speech will appear in our next issue.

REPLY TO MR. SETALVAD.

The Hon. the Advocate-General Mr. Lang said : I propose to offer a very few observations upon certain remarks, which fell from the Hon. Mr. Setalvad yesterday in his rather discursive speech. I think that it must be a matter of considerable surprise to the members of this Council that Mr. Setalvad, in discussing the Financial Statement of the Government of Bombay, should have taken the opportunity of pouring forth the grievances of that class to which he himself belongs, namely, the High Court pleaders not being allowed to practise in the Original Side of the High Court. The rule which permitted Mr. Setalvad to address this Council says that after the explanation of the Financial Statement has been made by the Financial Member each member shall be at liberty to offer any observations he may wish to make on the Statement. Now I fail to see what bearing the pleaders not being allowed to practise in the Original Side of the High Court had on the Financial Statement of the Government of Bombay. I, for one, quite fail to see what relation the practice of the Original Side of the High Court had to do with the Financial Statement. I do not propose to enter into a comparison of the respective merits of the question of the practice of the pleaders on the Original Side of the High Court, as it does not rest with the Government of Bombay. It is a matter over which the Chief Justice and the Judges of the High Court alone have jurisdiction. In this connection I may remind Mr. Setalvad of the fact that a very few years ago the vakils as a body petitioned the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court to be allowed to practise on the Original Side but, after consultation with other Judges, the application was rejected ; and I do not think that any circumstances have occurred since then which in any way entitled them to any privileges more than they were entitled to previous to that application being made. It is true that Mr. Setalvad justified the introduction of this matter by the suggestion that if the pleaders were allowed to practise on the Original Side of the High Court the cost of litigation would be very much decreased, and then Government would be able to introduce the Court Fees Act on the Original Side of the High Court, and thereby certain rights of revenue would be acquired for Government. With regard to that I venture to think that the cost of litigation would not in the slightest degree be decreased if the proposal of Mr. Setalvad were carried out. In my own opinion, there is a great deal of misapprehension in the minds of some persons as to the cost of litigation on the Original Side of the High Court. My belief is that litigation in the High Court can be conducted, if parties so desire, as cheaply as in any other part of the world. Of course, litigation everywhere costs money ; there is no doubt about that. But parties themselves are generally to blame if the costs of litigation are heavy. In Bombay, as all the world over, certain advocates are able to demand higher fees than others. The litigants on the Original Side of the High Court, through their own interests, had been employing advocates, and if they pay the heavy fees demanded by the advocates for their services, it is their own look-out. It is their own fault and not the fault of the system. It will be found, that the parties, if they wish, can have their case conducted on the Original Side at a comparatively small cost. Again, I do not think that it will in the slightest degree reduce the work of the court if the pleaders are allowed to practice on the Original Side. Even on the Appellate Side of the High Court where pleaders are allowed to practice we see a fair portion of the barristers. In many appeal cases it is found necessary to employ barristers. When barristers are employed to argue cases in the Appellate Side of the High Court, of course the cost of the parties is thereby increased. With regard to the alteration of the constitution of the High Court, which Mr. Setalvad has suggested, I fully agree with the remarks of the Hon Mr. Mehta on the question. Mr. Setalvad's policy, as I understand it, is practically to abolish the High Court as at present constituted, and to substitute in its place a sort of subordinate judge's court in Bombay with certain judges to deal with the appeals. That gives so fair idea of Mr. Setalvad's proposals. These proposals are, however, not new. They have been made on many previous occasions, and I believe that a great majority of the inhabitants of Bombay Presidency and the City of Bombay would regard with the greatest disfavour any proposed alteration in the constitution of the High Court. As I said before, I quite agree with the Hon. Mr. Mehta in his remarks on the point.

THE FEES OF THE CLERK OF THE INSOLVENCY COURT.

With regard to the Clerk of the Insolvency Court, no one can help seeing that that gentleman is a very

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fortunate individual. But then he does not get from the Government, but from the insolvents, who go to seek the assistance of the court, a considerable monthly sum in the way of fees. It is difficult to see how the reduction of these fees in the slightest degree could benefit the Government as the Clerk of the Insolvency Court receives certain fees sanctioned by the Court under the Act which constitutes the Court. Mr. Setalvad desires to reduce the amount of these fees; but if they are reduced, the Government is not benefited in the slightest degree. I believe, from what I have heard I have not the slightest official knowledge on the point that this question was first mooted when the fees of the Clerk of the Insolvency Court were determined. But it has always been considered that the fees are not excessive to be levied on insolvents, and that once you reduce fees, it is very difficult to raise them again. It has always been in contemplation to change to a very considerable extent the nature of the constitution of the Insolvency Court, and in particular the duties the Chief Clerk of the Court has to perform. I believe it is considered necessary that there should be legislation on that point. No legislation is agreed upon or carried out, and consequently the fees remain as they are, and the Clerk of the Court is the person entitled to them. As to the "accumulated balance" I confess that I had really never heard before that there are such accumulated balances in the hands of the Clerk of the Insolvency Court. The accumulated balances are not credited in any bank. When a man commences to go through the Insolvency Court, the Clerk of the Court insists upon his depositing a certain sum of money as fees. Such fees are sometimes deposited with the Clerk of the Court. It generally happens that all these fees are not entirely expended in the office, and it is suggested that in that case some balance is left in the hands of the Clerk. My own experience of insolvents in Bombay, as elsewhere, is that very few insolvents would leave in the hands of the Clerk of the Insolvency Court any money which they were entitled to receive back. It would probably be found that no balance was left in the hands of the Clerk, but if there is any balance at all in his hands, the amount must be very small indeed. A reference was also made by Mr. Setalvad to a report that the Clerk of the Insolvent Debtors' Court was in the habit of levying fees which he was not authorised to impose. It is quite true that last year, or the year before, when the Clerk of the Court had gone on leave, the gentleman appointed to act in his place thought that certain fees were not justified by the rule laid down by the Judges of the High Court, and he therefore declined to levy them. The matter was, I believe, considered, on the return of the Clerk of the Court from England by the Chief Justice and the Judges of the High Court. The conclusion at which they arrived after careful deliberation was that the fees, generally speaking, which the acting Clerk had objected to were received by his predecessors for nearly twenty-five or thirty years, and were justified by the rules, and that there was no practice of levying fees by the Clerk of the Insolvency Court which were not justified by the rules. Then Mr. Setalvad also referred to the Official Assignee, and he seemed to suggest, as it appeared from the answer which was given to one of the questions at the last Council meeting, that the fees of the Official Assignee amounted to the average of Rs. 3,000 per mensem, and that it was desirable to put the Official Assignee upon a certain salary, and that the fees should be received by Government. Now in my opinion, if the Official Assignee was fortunate enough to get Rs. 3,000 per month he would not a bit be overpaid. The duties of the Official Assignee are extremely difficult to be performed properly, and often he has abstruse questions to decide, and to act upon his own judgment. It is a post of very great responsibility and importance, and you must consider that the officer gets no provision made, when he goes on leave to Europe or in India, as to any leave allowance from the Government, and that he himself has to make some arrangement with some gentleman to carry out his work in his absence. There is no provision made for his pension when he retires in old age. It is said that the fees of the officer amount to over Rs. 3,000. I am sorry to say that, as a matter of fact the Official Assignee does not as a rule get Rs. 3,000 a month. The period covered by the question of Mr. Setalvad, to which answer was given at the last meeting, was an exceptional period during which the emoluments were about Rs. 3,000. During that period there were two very large cases which swelled the receipts for two years. As a matter of fact, except during that particular period, I believe, that the receipts of the Official Assignee are nothing like Rs. 3,000 per month.

THE FEES OF THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

The only other point to which I think I need refer is the question of the Advocate-General's fees. The question has been all of a sudden put by Mr. Setalvad, and it can not be answered in all its details at the present meeting. Mr. Setalvad's question was in these terms: "Is it true that the Advocate-General is allowed fees in all civil litigations in which Government win, in addition to his fixed salary of Rs. 2,000; and also in suits in which he is a party *ex-officio*? What were the total fees thus earned by him during the three years ending December, 1893?" That question has been already answered yesterday, and, therefore, I cannot understand why he repeated the statement in his speech after the question had been replied to. As to the statement made by Mr. Setalvad that the Advocate-General gets these extra fees I contradict it. Mr. Setalvad's statement is simply misleading. It is not a fact that the Advocate-General is allowed extra fees where Government lose a case. The Government have not to pay extra fees at all. In civil suits where Government is a party and if Government succeeds in that case, the costs are awarded against the opposite party, and these costs, if recovered, include the fees of the Advocate-General, who receives them for conducting the case in the High Court. No one else is entitled to the fees which are only paid to him if received. I should mention that this practice has been in existence in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay for very many years past, and if Mr. Setalvad is desirous of knowing more about it I shall refer him to the 15th and 17th Volumes Madras Series of Indian Law Reports. There would not be the slightest advantage to Government if the Advocate-General or Solicitor to Government, who stands on the same footing in this matter, were not to receive these fees. The parties getting leases, or renewals of leases or conveyances of Government lands in Bombay are obliged to pay the Government solicitors for preparing the same. Even if they are prepared by other solicitors, the Government will not be benefited in the slightest degree, as the fees would have to be paid to them for the work. Besides, it is one of the terms on which the Advocate-General and the Government Solicitor undertake their duties, that they are entitled to receive all fees paid for work done by them. Mr. Setalvad's question No. 7 as to whether the Government solicitor received fees for preparing leases was answered yesterday, so that no allusion to the point was necessary in his speech after the assurance given that further information on the head will be supplied as soon as available. The practice has now been in force for a very great number of years. The question has been fully considered on various occasions by Government, and it has always been considered that it is only right that the Solicitor to Government should be entitled to charge fees for preparing leases for persons who take Government land. I do not see how it can in the slightest degree benefit Government if Mr. Setalvad's suggestion is carried on, because in that case the persons who take leases of Government land will be obliged to pay to other solicitors the costs which are charged by the Government solicitor. I fail to see why there should be any difference between the Government solicitor and other solicitors. No solicitors prepare leases without being paid for it, and as a matter of fact lessees pay smaller fees to Government solicitors than they would be charged if they took leases from private solicitors. I do not think there is any other point in Mr. Setalvad's speech to which I need make any reference.

REPLY BY THE LEGAL MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL.

The Hon. Mr. Birdwood said: Your Excellency,—I confess that I shared the perplexity of the honourable member who last addressed the Council, yesterday evening, when listening to the comments of the speakers who preceded him on the Financial Statement submitted by the Hon'ble Mr. Trevor. But as regards the departments of the public administration with which I am myself more immediately concerned I think there are only one or two matters dealt with by honourable members, to which it will be necessary for me to refer. There is first of all the entry at page 75 of the Budget regarding a police attache. It refers, no doubt, to an officer, whose personal allowance is entered on a later page of the Budget Estimate under the general head of "Police." He is indeed a police superintendent, and is borne on the sanctioned establishment of superintendents, as the Hon. Mr. Javerilal will see on referring to the last Civil List. The salary is Rs. 700, and the local allowance Rs. 150. If there has been any error in entering the allowance twice over, and if the entry is erroneously shown at page 75 instead of at page 108, it will no doubt be rectified in due course. With reference to the remarks that fell from the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, in regard to certain reforms in the administration of justice in the High Court and the Thana district the Council will have noticed that those remarks, as was pointed out by his Excellency the Governor yesterday, have no direct bearing on the subjects dealt with in the Financial Statement, and in the next place they go over the same ground as is covered by two of the questions put by the honourable member which had already been answered before the honourable gentlemen addressed the Council. I do not quite understand, therefore, why the honourable member did not refer to those answers in his speech. As regards the question of reducing the cost of litigation in the High Court, the honourable member was informed that the High Court had been addressed on the subject with reference to certain correspondence which took place between Government and the High Court some years ago. It seems only reasonable, therefore, to await the result of the reference which has been made to the Chief Justice and Judges. As regards the Criminal Sessions held by the District Magistrate at Alibag during the monsoon, I can only repeat the statement made by me in reply to the honourable member's question yesterday, which was not referred to by the honourable member in his speech, that the arrangements objected to by him were made in consultation with and with the approval of the High Court and have been in force for fifteen years and have never till now been the subject of complaint. They were made in the interests of the people of Alibag, and in order to prevent delay in the administration of justice, and perhaps, I may add, without any breach of official confidence, that they were adopted really out of deference to an institution, which, I am sure, the honourable member would never wish to speak disrespectfully. It is really the south-west monsoon which is responsible; and so long as it continues, and I hope it will never fail us, the present arrangements must be renewed year after year; for I see no prospect of our ever being able to afford two Sessions Judges in the Thana District, of which Alibag is a part. As regards the honourable member's reference to the fees received by the Clerk of the Insolvency Court, I must remind him that the fees are regulated by the High Court under the Act applicable to the Court, and I do not understand how the provincial finances would be in any way benefitted if the Clerk were paid by a fixed salary instead of by fees. The question whether any reform is needed in the method of levying fees is clearly not a matter before the Council at this moment, though it has been referred to by several speakers. I should like now to say a few words with reference to the question raised by the Hon. Mr. Panse as to the Government grants to dispensaries. The honourable member's remarks as to the unequal supply of medicines, which I understand him to say was not always proportionate to the number of patients attending the mofussil dispensaries have already been answered by the Hon. Mr. Nugent, but I understood the honourable member also to say that the Government grants were not in all cases equally distributed. Now I may at once say that this is a matter which has not escaped the attention of Government. I would express the hope that if, on a revision of all existing grants, we can modify them on any equitable principle, so as to leave any appreciable savings, nothing will give the Government greater satisfaction than to be able to distribute such savings either among such dispensaries as have hitherto received inadequate support, or else in giving effect to a measure which I know that his Excellency has much at heart, and that is, the insititution of travelling dispensaries in some of the more neglected parts of this Presidency. With reference to the remarks that have just fallen from the Hon. Mr. Mehta, as to the debiting of a moiety of the salaries of Collectors and Assistant Collectors to law and justice, I am not, of course, prepared to say that one-half of the time of Collectors is spent on magisterial work; but I should suppose that a good deal of the time of assistants is devoted to such work. But however that may be; it is quite clear that the question is really one of account and not of administration. The public revenues will not be benefitted by that debiting of a smaller proportion of salaries to law and justice, but what we want for improving the administration of justice in the particular direction desired by Mr. Mehta is a larger revenue. The union of judicial and executive functions in the same person may or may not be an evil; but the separation of those functions is at present impracticable for want of funds. The question of the due division of police charges in the City of Bombay between the Government and the Municipality is one of more pressing practical importance. It is a complicated question: and I will not attempt to follow the honourable member in his criticism of the figures of the Budget Estimate, but will only state the general principle on which Government have proceeded in including the cost of police employed in the harbour and on Government Buildings, in the Statement, showing the actual annual police expenses of the City. The harbour is a part of the City under the Municipal Act, and I do not well see how we can treat any part of the police employed in the City, whether in the harbour or for the protection of public buildings, as not forming a part of the city police. But it must be remembered that under the Act the Municipality are not called upon to pay the whole cost of the police. They pay only such proportion of the cost as is determined by Government, under Section 62 of the Act; and I think it is only reasonable to assume that in fixing that proportion Government take into consideration all relevant circumstances which ought to be taken into account in making an equitable distribution of charges as between Government and the Municipality. The question is one which cannot be regarded as finally settled: further enquiry will certainly be of value in enabling all parties concerned to arrive at an equitable settlement, and I can only in conclusion, repeat the assurance I have already made in answering the question put by the honourable member yesterday, that Government will be only too pleased to consider any proposals made by the Municipality with the object of relieving the Municipality entirely of police charges in consideration of their making over to Government an equivalent in the form of revenue at present credited to the Municipal Fund.

THE DATE OF THE DISCUSSION.

The Hon. Mr. Trevor said: Your Excellency,—I did not propose to take up the time of the Council with any very lengthy reply on the debate. But there are one or two points, which have not been dealt with by other speakers, and in regard to which, I think, I may usefully offer a few remarks. The Hon. Mr. Yajnik and the Hon. Mr. Setalvad have both referred to the late date fixed for the present discussion, and the last-named gentleman has suggested, if I have rightly understood him, that it ought to take place in January or February, so that the remarks and suggestions made may have due influence on the shape to be finally given to the Budget. My honourable friend is, perhaps, not aware that a similar proposal made by the Government of Madras has already been negatived by the Government of India. Apart from that, we must, I think, be content to walk before we try to run, and to conform for the present to the statutory rules laid down for our guidance. What those rules prescribe is that the Financial Statement, (not, it will be observed, our Budget proposals, nor the detailed estimates) shall be explained and discussed in Council. We cannot prepare, and if we could prepare it, we are not permitted to publish our Financial Statement till after the Government of India have prepared and published theirs, and our discussion cannot therefore take place at the soonest before the beginning of April. If, even after that, if we have appeared to lag behind the Government of Madras and of other places in laying it before the Council, it is because these Governments did not wait last year, as we did, in order to lay it before the Enlarged Councils. Then, in course of creation, not this year, as we did, in compliance with the expressed wishes of honourable members, in order that they might have the figures of the detailed estimates to assist them in considering the Financial Statement. If the honourable members are willing to dispense with that assistance here, as they do in other provinces, the Statement can be submitted and discussed early in April. But it takes practically from the end of March, when the totals are settled by the Government of India, to the beginning or middle of July, for the Accountant-General to get his detailed budget finally worked out from the rough materials, printed, passed, and published by the Comptroller-General, under whose authority it is issued, and I am afraid that unless honourable members are content to take the Financial Statement by itself, (as is the practice I believe, everywhere, else,) it is not possible to expedite matters. The subject and scope of the discussion being limited as above explained, to the financial position, as exhibited in the Statement, the honourable members will, I am sure, forgive me if I make no attempt in the present debate to follow them with a defence or exposition of the various administrative details to which reference has been made in the course of the discussion, I shall be happy, for instance, to answer to the best of my ability on the proper occasion any riddles my friend the Hon. Mr. Yajnik may have to propose regarding that abstruse subject—the classification of soils by the Survey Department. For present purposes I take it that his contention is shortly that we are allowing in our estimates of land revenue far greater increments than is justifiable or advisable. But there is, of course, much in difference of opinion on the point. We are, I am quite sure, doing our best not to err in the direction indicated.

THE PLAN ADOPTED OF PREPARING THE ESTIMATE.

Mr. Yajnik suggested incidentally in his remarks under this head that information as to the share in the anticipated increase, which is due to enhanced assessments should be distinguished from that due to spread of cultivation, collection of arrears, and other miscellaneous sources in the Financial Statement. That information, however, is useful from an administrative rather than a financial point of view; and the honourable member will find it given in considerable detail for the revenue year, in the Commissioner's jamabandi reports. To take it with any approach to accuracy for the financial year would involve an amount of trouble which I think the object to be gained in connection with the Financial Statement would hardly justify. Turning now to points on which information has been asked for the Hon. Mr. Javerilal desired to know the meaning of that item of 1767 for abkari farms of Khandeish, which appears at p. 27 of the Budget under accounts 1892-93, and where the remission of Rs.1,30,000 granted to the Khandeish farmer is shown. The item referred to was a payment made to the abkari farmer of one of the Khandeish Dhunys on account of the cancellation of his contract when the abkari right of the establishment was bought by Government. The remission to that Khandeish farmer was made in the shape of permission to remove spirit duty free to the amount stated. It does not, therefore, appear in the accounts, though I was asked to allow for it in the estimate of duty receipts. The Hon. Mr. Yajnik also asks why Potpahani establishments are charged to Land-Revenue, rather than to Survey and Settlement. The reason is that Potpahani is carried out by the Collectors establishment not by the Survey Department, and that when (as is commonly the case in the Konkan, though not everywhere,) the work is so much increased on the occasion, the introducion of a Survey Settlement comes to be more than the ordinary Land Revenue establishment can manage. The necessary assistance is given by temporary additions to those establishments. With regard to the honourable member's remark as to the absence of information in the Financial Statement as to the distribution of the sums placed by the Government of India at our disposal for loan advances I may observe that, as explained at p. 17 of the Statement the heading there dealt with is concerned only with the interest which Government receives and pays, the loan account itself not being a contract item. I unfortunately have not the details of distribution at hand, or I should have been happy to have given them, but the honourable members may be glad to know that our demands on the present occasion have been complied with in full, and that the provisions available for tacai advances this year will be Rs. 8,35,000.

THE INTEREST CHARGED ON LOANS.

One or two members have referred to the difference shown in the same para. of the Statement between the rates of interest charged by this Government and those paid to the Government of India. And I may perhaps supplement the remarks of the Hon. Mr. Nugent on the subject by explaining that the rates charged under the Agriculturists Loans Acts varies from 4½ to 6¼ per cent. in different localities, but loans are also given occasionally without, or at nominal rates of interest. Under the Land Improvement Act the ordinary rate is 5 per cent., but interest does not begin to run till six months before the first instalment is due; the date of which is fixed with reference to the time when it is calculated that the improvement will begin to yield a return—an arrangement which very occasionally involves the advance of capital without payment of interest from considerable periods. When municipalities have good credit it is as a general rule desirable that they should be left to raise their loans in the open market rather than be encouraged by any specially favourable rates of interest to come on the comparatively small sums at the disposal of Government, and when they have not, it is reasonable that they should be charged something for the use of Government credit. The Hon. Mr. Effendi has referred to the question of railway development in Sind. The difficulty in regard to the extension of the H. U. Railway to the banks of the Nara is simply waste of funds. It will I hope be carried out as soon as money can be found. With regard to the branch lines and other sections it will be necessary to leave the initiative in the matter of branch lines to the North-West Provinces Administration. Proposals have been made by them for a branch from Jungshahi to Satta and are now before the Government of India, but it is doubtful whether such a line would pay. The Hon. Mr. Setalvad's remarks have for the most part already been answered. But with reference to some of his remarks regarding various items of the Budget, I may state that the large items of Rs. 14,000 and Rs. 7,000 for periodicals and books, entered at page 182, are for subscriptions for Reuter's telegrams and towards the publication of books of public or official utility. The small items under similar heads, at pages 74-6-7, are for purchase of books and newspapers for departmental use. The entries of the items of Rs. 18,000 at page 145 of the Budget as a contribution to the Bombay Municipality for the Leper Home, is as the honourable member points out, incorrect, and will be amended in future Budgets. The Hon. Mr. Natu has remarked another large charge for the Forest Department as compared with the revenue it yields. I believe the proportion of revenue to expenditure is higher in this Presidency than in almost any other part of India, and it is developing steadily. I am afraid it will not be possible to transfer receipts from court fee stamps to the head of law and justice as a set-off against expenditure under that head as Mr. Natu suggests, but the figures can be given separately under stamps in future for purposes of comparison. The estimated Provincial receipts from court fee stamps for 1894-5 may be taken at something under three lakhs. The item of 1·55 shown as a contribution to local rates in lieu of one-anna cess on excise, at page 26 of the Statement, is as the Hon. Mr. Nugent has explained the amount allowed by the Government of India as compensation to local funds for the loss of the cess previously levied, and paid to them on abkari contract. But it bears no proportion to the amount of the contracts having been granted only as a matter of grace to make up the loss arising from the discontinuance of payment which had been made under a misapprehension for some years after the Act of 1869 was passed, abkari revenue having already been separated from Sager when that Act was passed. I am not quite sure that I follow the Hon. Mr. Mehta's remarks about the usefulness of percentages. The actuals for three years are given, side by side, with the original revised estimate for the past year of the Budget, and speaking for myself I can, I think, judge from them how far the Budget Estimate is *prima facie* justifiable on a consideration of past year's figures, quite well as from percentages, but I shall be happy to consider the matter further by the light of any fuller explanation with which the hon. member may be willing to favour me.

CONCLUDING SPEECH BY THE GOVERNOR.

H. E. Lord Harris said: Gentlemen,—Before dealing with the points raised by honourable members which remain to be dealt with, I wish to offer a few remarks upon the incident which occurred yesterday, as regards the legitimate subjects of discussion at this Budget meeting. Mr. Mehta, in commencing his speech, humorously referred to some remarks of Mr. Nugent as to written speeches. Now I don't object to written speeches at all. I am much too lazy myself to compose written speeches, but I don't object to other people doing so, so long as they read them slowly enough for people to understand the points being dealt with. That is the danger of reading out a written effusion setting forth one's opinion on a quantity of details; the reader having no difficulty in composing his language as he goes along, follows up the various subjects that he is going to deal with so rapidly that it is extremely difficult for the president of a board, or council, or meeting to be quite certain whether the honourable member is in order or not. My decided opinion is that yesterday I allowed the rules to be evaded far more often than I ought to have done, and that subjects were discussed which by no possibility could be brought within the four corners of the rules which govern the Budget discussion. Now the question is whether or not honourable members should have the privilege of discussing the administrative system of the Presidency of Bombay or of other parts of India. The question is, what are the rules which govern debates upon the Financial Statement. This is not the place to discuss whether or not honourable members should have the right of discussing administrative questions. If they think they are disfavoured in that matter there are other media of communicating knowledge. They can give vent to their thoughts in other ways, and there are other assemblies in which they can get their own friends to raise the subject of their privileges as Members of this Council. The question to be considered here is this: Are the arguments used and the subjects discussed legitimate under the rules imposed on this assembly. It was with very great regret that I interfered with my honourable friend Mr. Javerilal when he was talking about such abstruse subjects as "sub-soil water advantage" in Gujarat, and was proceeding to read an extract from the report of a Government officer in the year 1888. But that report could not be mundane to the Financial Statement of this year. I am also quite convinced that I ought to have interfered with the Hon. Mr. Setalvad in the course of his statement as regards the officers in the High Court, and—as far as I understood the subject—the difference of treatment of various branches of the legal profession. But the rapidity with which these subjects were dealt with in his written speech, and the celerity with which one topic was dismissed and another topic entered upon really rendered me incapable of interfering in time, more especially as I was extremely anxious not to restrict such privileges as are accorded to honourable members under the rules. These are the difficulties that face the President of this Council and I ask honourable members to support the President in his endeavour to adhere to these rules, or—to use the proper expression—to preserve order in this assembly.

THE DATE OF THE BUDGET DISCUSSION.

I may now pass on from these general remarks to the various details that have been dealt with by various honourable members. And in the first place as regards the Budget discussion itself I hardly expected that any thing but very generous gratitude would have been accorded to the Government over which I have the honour to preside for the arrangements which it has made for the Budget discussion here. It would have been perfectly possible for me to have assembled the Council last year in the month of March, and to put merely major heads and totals before it. The assembly would then have been very much smaller than this, as several members who had been nominated to the Council by myself on the recommendation of various bodies, were not then members of it. I deliberately preferred to wait and the Council was complete when we discussed last year's Budget with the exception of my honourable friend Mr. Javerilal, who through no fault of the Government was not then qualified to sit. This year I took the trouble to ask honourable members which they would prefer—to discuss the budget in abbreviated form earlier in the year, on the full form later in the year, and they preferred the latter. Therefore, I cannot see that there is any ground for criticising my action in the matter. My desire was to meet the full board, and to give them an opportunity of discussing every item in the Budget. My honourable colleague on my right—Mr. Trevor—has given full information to honourable members as to the reason why these facts could not be placed before us earlier in the year, and there is no necessity for me to deal further with the point.

THE FERGUSSON AND GUZERAT COLLEGES.

A very important matter alluded to by two members is the subject of higher education in the Fergusson and Guzerat Colleges, and I may acknowledge, with thanks, the expressions which have been used as regards the grant, which we were able to make this year to the Fergusson College. As regards further assistance I can make no promise at this moment. The whole subject of the allocation of the fund was alluded to, as Mr. Javerilal remembers, by Dr. Bhandarkar in his Convocation address. I have since been in correspondence with him as to what his views are as to the proper ways of distribution of the fund. I am still in communication with him and until Government are in a position to decide whether any alteration shall be made in the present distribution it is impossible for me to make a promise that another responsibility shall be included beyond those already imposed on us. As regards the Guzerat College it is a high compliment to the Education Department that the Government of Bombay should be asked to include another college in the list of Government institutions. Mr. Mehta's advocacy of the steps shows, at any rate, that the general public represented by his eloquent voice, recognise that in the administration of these higher institution we do honestly carry on a wise system in regard to the education given and that upon the whole the public have equal, if not greater, confidence in the Government institutions as in those established by private enterprise. If that is the correct interpretation of the honourable member's opinion, I regret it to this extent that I am the advocate of the view elaborated by the Education Commission that it is most desirable that in this country private enterprise in educational matters as well as others should be encouraged to the fullest possible extent. I am correct in saying that at this moment the Presidency of Bombay has more students at school than Madras, with a population nearly double. If this means anything at all, it means that our boys and girls are eager for education. That brings us to the conclusion that there will be a greater and greater demand for all those items of expenditure connected with educational institutions. For instance, more teachers must be engaged, and obviously sooner or later you go to the limit beyond which Government funds are unable to provide the means. Therefore, if this desire for education is continued, you must in the end depend to a considerable extent on private enterprise. Surely it is better to encourage private enterprise in higher college education gradually through a series of years than to leave the matter in the hands of Government. Such enterprise has been started in Guzerat, and it has been started here in the Fergusson College. I hope sincerely that this private enterprise may not cease, but that we may see more and more of the same spirit not only in higher education, but in all other branches of the subject as well. I quite admit that the demand that there should be a Government College in Guzerat is a legitimate one, seeing that we have an assisted Government college in the Deccan. But after all one must remember that the great part of Guzerat is within very easy distance of Bombay, where there are of course admirable colleges. Baroda College is also used, I believe, by British subjects as well as by the subjects of his Highness the Gaekwar, so that a great deal of Guzerat are very well served by colleges which are not in Guzerat itself, or not in British territory. That is to be borne in mind when a proposal is made that we should take over the Ahmedabad College and administer it as a Government institution. I should not like to share the pessimistic view that is taken by the Hon. Mr. Mehta as to the present state of the Guzerat College. I don't think it would be fair at all so soon after a change of principal, to hazard an opinion as to whether it is working successfully at this moment or not, more especially as the opinion is entertained in Ahmedabad itself that the college is suffering because it is not yet in its new home. As regards want of funds, that is, I fear, a disease from which a good many institutions beside the Guzerat College are suffering. Finally, I must make the old answer that we must cut our coat according to our cloth, and distribute our finances as well as we can. As long as the short period which, in all probability, is left to me in this Presidency lasts I will obtain what information I can as to the actual position of the college, and whether it is so serious as Mr. Mehta seems to think.

THE NEW PROVINCIAL SERVICE.

I forget whether my honourable [illegible] on my left (the Hon. Mr. Birdwood) dealt with the establishment of the Provincial Service, to which the Hon. Mr. Setalvad referred. I can only say that we are extremely anxious to get our reforms carried out, but where references have to be made to influential and important bodies—for instance, as regards the rules of the judicial side, which have to be referred to the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court—slight delays occasionally take place, but I can assure the honourable member we are pushing forward the elaboration of the rules which will eventually be passed. If I remember rightly the honourable member dealt with the subject as one which would result in economy, but however that may be in years to come, he must know that the full establishment of the Provincial Service to such an extent as to afford relief to the Indian Civil Service from judicial and executive duties will only come in by slow degrees, and it will be some years before it is fully elaborated, so that the economy that Mr. Setalvad contemplates cannot be anticipated for a good many years to come. Mr. Setalvad then proceeded to ask some questions about the Government contract grant. That grant was examined by the Finance Commission when it was sitting in this Presidency some years ago, and the amount was approved by the Government of India. The grant is under the control of the Governor whose business it is to see that the amounts are spent upon legitimate objects. The great bulk of the sum—almost cent. per cent.—goes in expenditure on labour in connection with the Government Houses at Malabar Point, Parel, Poona, and Mahableshwar, servants inside the house and outside the house, maintenance of gardens, and expenses of that character. The cost of lighting the Government Houses is included in the fund, as well as the cost of the Governor's tours—a very small portion of the latter expenditure is, I may say, laid out in special trains. The item of eight thousand rupees for water-supply to which the hon'ble member also drew attention is for water supplied to the Government Houses in Bombay, and if Mr. Setalvad can get the Corporation to reduce its rates he will have the satisfaction of seeing the item diminish year by year. The item of Rs. 3,000 for presents is one which has been under discussion by the Accountant-General only this year, and the Government of India have approved the heads upon which it may be spent. They are principally presents to durbar servants and officials of that kind when the Governor is on tour.

FREE STUDENTSHIPS.

When on the subject of education the honourable member (Mr. Setalvad) referred to the question of free studentships, and I understood that he asked why the Municipality should not be allowed to spend what sums they pleased on free studentships, or else why they should not be allowed to distribute them as they pleased according to the various wards in the Municipality. Well, the honourable member and I have had some private conversation on this subject, and he has promised to supply me with a memorandum setting forth his own views. If Mr. Setalvad had found time to have given me these particulars, I should, perhaps, have been in a position to supply him with the views of the Government on his suggestions, and when he does favour me with them, it will receive my earliest attention. As regards the rules for submission of municipal budgets to the District Commissioners and those regulating the extent to which municipalities can expend money on public education, I cannot follow out what are the grievances from which, he thinks, municipalities suffer. I consider they have ample opportunities of setting forth their views. Government have under consideration at this moment the objections which have been raised by municipalities to the rules which were published some time back in the *Government Gazette*. The rules, being still under consideration, have never been made substantive at all, and therefore I don't think it can be advanced—as Mr. Setalvad seemed to imply—that Government have in the least stolen a march on the municipalities. I believe we have given them every opportunity of laying before Government any objections they have to the rules, and I can assure Mr. Setalvad and other honourable members connected with municipalities that we are giving every consideration we can to their objections. Provided those objections do not clash seriously with the system of education which has been laid down by Government in regard to these matters upon the carefully thought-out advice of the Education Commission and of experienced and old officers of Government—so long as they don't clash with these principles we shall in all probability be able to meet their wishes.

VILLAGE SANITATION.

I am extremely glad that one hon. member—I think, it was Mr. Natu—referred to the increase in the Government grants for primary education. He also alluded to the grant for village sanitation and water-supply. Well, I remember that many years ago when the Conservative Government was going into office the late Lord Beaconsfield—or Mr. Disraeli as he then was—indicated the line that Government was to take as one of endeavour to improve the homes of the poorer classes of England, and it was described by the opposite party as a policy of "sewerage." I don't know whether that term can be exactly applied to a policy that includes education as well as village sanitation and water-supply, but if it did, I should be quite prepared to plead guilty to that being my policy for the last three or four years since I have obtained a grip of what the Presidency most wanted. I plead guilty to having used every argument I could with my colleague on the right and my colleague on the left, and their predecessors, for the purpose of obtaining more and more funds for primary education, and also to increase the amount that could be granted to municipatities and villages for the improvement of water-supply and sanitary surroundings. I can assure the honourable member that it gratifies me very much that he should have noticed the fact that the amounts that are put in the Budget this year are larger and that this favourable notice is an ample repayment to me for the somewhat severe criticisms to which I have been subjected as regards expenditure on education. If people of discernment and discretion are satisfied, with what I have tried to do, I am equally so. Now as regards the suggestion that has been made that the amount that has been budgetted for village sanitation and water-supply should be used in connection with the Village Sanitation Act, that is the very thing which Government is trying to do, but we are extremely anxious to keep this Act out of operation, where there are fair hopes of something being done if money was granted. We are extremely anxious to get them to adopt the voluntary clauses of the Act, and we place every facility in the way of municipalities to avail themselves of it. Seeing that if the villages and local boards are willing to help to put down a certain proportion of the cost of the improvement of water-supply or of the sanitary surrounding of the the village, Government will add another proportion. Our object is to do what can voluntarily be done rather than to force upon them an Act which, I am bound to say, was not regarded with favour by very many district officers of very great experience in the Presidency of Bombay, and which since its introduction has certainly not been demanded to any extent by the people of the country. I should hope that by gradually coaxing the people of these villages to keep their wells from contamination; to have a pure water-supply distinct from the supply which they use for washing and other purposes, to keep their drinking supply absolutely pure, and where there is that caste of people who can be so employed to get the refuse of the village cleared away by coaxing them to spend money in these objects all the requirements of the Village Sanitation Act would be secured gradually and easily without making an animus against the intention of the Government.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

I must now deal with the reference that was made by Mr. Setalvad to the system under which the professors at the Medical College are appointed. I can assure him that the very greatest care is taken in endeavouring to select for the various chairs men who have had some experience in this particular department. It is not a haphazard selection which inducts them into these chairs. Of course, under the present system there would be difficulty when an officer goes on leave, but these difficulties would be present in any system that you could invent unless you always have a reserve of men capable of teaching particular subjects. The hon. member appears to think that if he had the management of affairs in his hands he could do it very much cheaper. I daresay he could, but I don't know whether the medical world (who, I suppose, are the best judges) would be prepared to say that his method was the better one. After all it is necessary in matters of this kind to examine both sides of the argument and to hear what both sides have got to say. Now we have not heard for the present what the other side have got to say in reply to the attacks which have been made in the papers upon the system under which the chairs are filled. But under whatever system they are filled I must take this opportunity of saying I don't believe that the professors can give a more disinterested or whole-soul devotion to the work they have taken up than the men who now fill the chairs in the Grant Medical College. I have never heard anything but expressions of good feeling or regard and respect towards the professors from those who have benefitted by their teaching. I have never heard anything but expressions of that character. The students recognise what high ideals these gentlemen set before them in the educational task they have in hand so that it may certainly be said that those who are under them are grateful and thankful for it.

HOW THE ESTIMATES ARE PREPARED.

I think the only point of any importance left for me to deal with is that put foward by the Hon. Mr. Mehta as regards the system of estimating revenue and expenditure, and he took the educational budget as an example. Well I don't think it is very easy to help the lapses that do take place and which he referred to. Now taking the educational accounts he referred to inspection where there was a drop from 236 thousand rupees in the first budget to 234 in the revised estimates of 1893-94. That was due to an officer going on leave and somebody at lower salary acting for him. The honourable gentleman thinks that there should not be these differences between the original and the revised estimates, but it is very difficult in the first place to estimate what the staff would be; in the second place I am not at all sure that the Accountant-General would allow us the transfer under any head we like from an item in the educational accounts, and I am very doubtful whether very much good would be gained by our knowing at an earlier date what such savings would be. There are, for instance under fees, &c., a sum of Rs. 6,000. If he turns to the details at another page he will find there was a change in the principalship when Mr. Theodore Cook retired; and that resulted in a saving because an officer on a lower grade came in, and thereby saved a sum of Rs. 5,000 at once. This took place very late in the year. It is very possible some of these changes take place very late in the year. I don't say for certain but I am doubtful whether we could utilise these savings at any earlier period in the year, but as it goes to the general saving and towards the end of the year always do budget as much as we can against general saving. Then as regards the receipts I fancy that he referred to the jump-up between revised estimates of 1893-94, and for having only taken three lakhs in the Budget Estimates for 1894-95. It is rather a serious matter to argue with the Accountant-General on such subjects as these. Personally, I am inclined myself to be rather reckless and to insist that the Accountant-General's estimated receipts shall be raised and sometimes his estimates of expenditure shall be decreased. But it has already been pointed out in complimentary terms that my honourable colleague on my left (Mr. Trevor) places a firm hand on the finances of Government, and I would not be consistent with the principles of the relations between myself and other members of the Council to make him release his grasp. There have been cases, I say, with bated breath in which the estimates of the Accountant-General have been ignored and his estimated receipts have been enlarged by more favourable estimates on the part of the Government.

THE BOMBAY CITY POLICE.

Then as regards the city police I am not quite sure that the answer which was given yesterday clearly conveys to the minds of those honourable members who are interested in this subject the wish of Government to consider favourably if possible, any proposition that the Corporation might like to lay before Government as regards the final settlement of the question. In the first place, it must be borne in mind that if a fixed sum is ever to be decide on legislation is necessary, for under the present Act Government has only the power of fixing the proportion. If the present figure is never to be increased or decreased it is a matter for legislation and the Municipal Act will have to be taken in hand. I have now had something like four years' experience of this abstruse question which raised much heat, and it has always seemed to me to be very doubtful, whether the Corporation would be able, and if they were able they would be altogether wise in the interests of themselves and in the interests of the Bombay Government to assign to Government certain receipts which they now have on condition that Government take over the charge of the civil portion of the police. It must be remembered that many of the suggestions that have been made that certain institutions, charitable, educational, and otherwise, should be taken over by the Municipality in lieu of what they now spend on the police are, in the first place, hampered by this difficulty that many of these institutions are trusts and apart altogether from the question whether living trustees would be willing to transfer the institutions from the charge of Government to that of the Municipality, we have very great difficulties to face. I believe I am right in saying that we should have to go to the High Court to change the terms of the trust. And of course it is a question whether the High Court would be prepared to sanction the change from the custody of the Government to the custody of the Municipality. All these things have to be borne in mind in discussing this question, and I am glad that we have now the opportunity of pointing out the difficulties which Government have had to face in dealing with this question. We are certainly quite prepared now to consider any proposals that the Corporation is likely to make to us as regards the final settlement. It may not come in my time, but I am sure that both my colleagues here are only too anxious to meet the Corporation and if the Corporation's proposal is fairly reasonable they will be prepared—whatever my successor may be—to view it in favourable light. As regards the system under which the cost of the police is estimated, or rather the proportion of the Municipal contribution is estimated, I think, I may fairly repeat what I said last year that we don't wish to take from the Corporation the charges which are fairly leviable against Government or against other bodies. It is impossible for me at this moment to go into figures that have been quoted by the honourable member, but I may promise that my colleague on my right will examine them, and I think that I may at once say that it is a subject which is fairly open to discussion what are legitimate charges under the head of the police of the city. If it can be shown that any wrong items have been entered against them, and that the proportion which the Corporation pay is not fairly leviable I think I may say for my colleagues—and I can certainly say it for myself—that there is no desire on our part to take any undue advantage. I should be glad to settle this question at an early date. But I think the discussion will take some time. It has been my misfortune during the four and a half years of office I have chanced upon a time just after the passing of the Municipal Act when there were three most important questions between the Government and the Municipality to settle. One was the question of primary education, the second of the infectious diseases hospital, and the third of the city police, and I regret that in these four and a half years there should have been so much discussion and so much argument between the Municipality and the Government. I have endeavoured to secure as amicable a style of correspondence as possible, and I hope that at any rate if not in the City of Bombay we shall be recognised outside its limits as having done our best to fight for the interest of the tax-payers as against the interest of the rate-payers. These clouds have now almost entirely dispersed, and there is only this question of the police. I hope that when it is settled the Corporation and the Government will be the better friend, for the arguments that have gone on between them. Gentlemen, I think I have dealt with all the subjects that remained untouched by my honourable colleagues as fully as lay in my power. I can only repeat my regret that on this occasion I felt it my duty to check honourable members in the subject they were discussing and the arguments they were using, and I am sure that having found it necessary to do so I may depend upon them to support me in observing the rules of debate, which have been imposed on this Council by a higher authority.

THE PEINT TERRITORY BILL.

The next order of the day being the second reading of the Peint Territory Bill the Hon. Mr. Birdwood said:—Your Excellency,—The principle of this Bill was affirmed when the Bill was read a second time on the 16th March last. On that occasion your Excellency observed that, as the Bill was not to become law till the commencement of next year, it was obviously a very proper proposal of the Select Committee, as we were changing the legal status of the inhabitants of a portion of the Nasik District, that a reasonable time should elapse before the Bill was further proceeded with. Ample time has now been given for the consideration of the measure by those who will be affected by it; and up to the present date no representation has been received by Government regarding it from the people of Peint. I have no right to assume that they regard with indifference any legislative proposals made in this Council in their interest. On the contrary, we may perhaps be justified in holding that, as there is no opposition to this Bill, which, as I informed the Council when moving the first reading, is approved by the Commissioner of the Division and the Collector of the District, it is accepted also by the people of Peint generally as a measure which will promote their convenience and welfare. I now move that the Bill be considered in detail.

This was accordingly done, but no amendments were proposed.

On the motion of H. E. the Governor the standing orders were suspended, and the Bill was read a third time, and passed.

The Council then adjourned.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Esp'de. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts.
Previously registered	64	12	51	23	52	12	45	91
Friday, Aug. 17th	0	22	0	18	0	17	0	20
Total	64	34	51	41	52	29	46	11
Total fall to August 17th, 1893	68	00	57	26	55	82	55	10
Total fall to August 17th, 1892	62	66	54	30	53	32	48	66

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 17TH OF AUGUST.

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes are very irregular. There has been a brisk to rapid fall at Karach, Ahmedabad, Indore, Jubulpore and Khandwa, and a moderate to slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are lowest at Allahabad and Jubulpore and highest in the extreme south. Gradients are steep. Winds are cyclonic in the Central and North-West Provinces, while they are blowing from the south-west and north-west in other places. The force has been fresh to strong at Karachi, Bhuj, Neemuch, Malegaon Bombay, Belgaum and Goa. This morning the wind velocity was 26 miles an hour at Bhuj, 18 at Karachi, Neemuch and Akola, and 16 at Bombay and Raipur. The maximum temperature is 5° in excess of the normal mean at Negapatam, while the minimum temperature variations are within 5½° of the average elsewhere. The highest temperature in the shade was at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Heavy rain has fallen at Hoshangabad (2.54"), nearly two inches at Ratnagiri, over an inch at Raipur (1.20") and Goa (1.17"), and light to moderate showers at Agra, Allahabad, Veraval, Neemuch, Indore, Jubulpore, Khandwa, Nagpur, Surat, Bombay, Sholapur, Belgaum, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Bangalore, Masulipatam Bellary and Cuddapah. The depression noticed in yesterday's report has concentrated, and its centre now lies somewhere in the neighbourhood of Saugor or Jubulpore. It is very small, but is gradually deepening, and shows a tendency to move westwards. The weather is, hence, unsettled in the Central and North-West Provinces and Central India, and rain is to be expected. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is about normal, while that between Bombay and Karwar is moderately steeper than usual. Conditions are, therefore, favourable for rain on that coast. Elsewhere scattered local showers only are probable.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUG. 17.

Pressure changes are again generally small. Pressure has fallen briskly in Central India and the northern districts of the Central Provinces. The depression in Northern India has extended very slightly westwards, and is practically unchanged in position and character. Burma, Bengal, the greater part of the North-Western Provinces, and the Central Provinces have received general rain. Rainfall in most cases is moderate in amount, but some stations have received heavy rain. Mussoorie, Pachmarhi, and Saugor have each received four inches; Seoni and Hoshangabad, three; Cawnpore and Jhansi, two. Rainfall is extending westwards into South-East Punjab and Central India. Umballa reports two inches. Winds are steady along the whole of the West Coast; but rainfall light. Strong winds are blowing across the Deccan, and rainfall is now light and scattered in that area. Sholapur has received nearly an inch. The present depression, although shallow, is very persistent, and continues to determine moderate rain to a large area. With its slow westward movement the rainfall is gradually extending again into Central India, East Rajputana, and South-East Punjab.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 16th August.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·877
Temperature of the Air	81·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·1
Dew Point	75·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·842
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	9·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	82·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·9
General Directions of wind*	W, WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	408
Fall of Rain	0·20
Total fall during month	2·79
" " year	[illegible]
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. on 17th August	[illegible]

* From midnight to midnight.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

A TRAVELLING DRESS.

The fashion of coat and skirt, long as it has been with us, is likely to be continued for a considerable period. It is extremely convenient, not only on account of the ease with which the coat and skirt, with accompanying blouse or shirt, are donned, but because of the facilities that this combination affords for regulating the warmth of one's costume to the condition of the temperature. For travelling dresses, with which most of the London dressmakers are now busy, light tweeds, cloths, and homespuns are being made up into coats and skirts, and the most popular of the forms of the latter is the Eton jacket, which now has lost almost all resemblance to that from which it takes its name. It is fitted closely and accurately to the figure of the wearer by many seams, each furnished with the necessary whalebone. Some are made long enough to be held in at the back by means of a piece of webbing which fastens in front, and is hidden under the belt or sash pertaining to the blouse. The fronts are now usually cut in rather deep points, which are trimmed with buttons or braiding. A good travelling-dress composed of beige-coloured homespun has the plain skirt hemmed up with five rows of stitching worked in wavy lines all round. The so-called Eton jacket fits closely down to the waist, and is turned back in front with large revers of white pique, two of these being sent home with each coat. They are so arranged that they can be buttoned on or unbuttoned in a few moments, for purposes of cleansing. With the dress in question, additional revers and collar were supplied, composed of white moire, thus suiting the costume in a moment for a more elaborate occasion. The shirts to be worn with this are made of pink and white striped muslin of a very fine kind, red cashmere, white twilled silk trimmed with deep cream-coloured lace insertion, and petunia figured velvet. These four materials are supposed to embrace all the exigencies of two or three week's sojourn at a watering-place in Brittany. The remainder of the outfit includes a shot blue and pink silk cut out in flowers all over the skirt, and embroidered in the "sprigging" as it is called by the Irish manufacturers. Through the spaces thus left can be seen an underskirt of cornflower blue silk. The bodice is composed of blue silk, with revers of the embroidered shot silk, the rest being covered with blue and pink shot chiffon. A watered ribbon combining the two tints confines the folds at the waist, and the collar is of the brightest cerise velvet. This sounds an elaborate dress, but as compared with many of the present season it is absolutely simple.

THE SHIRT.

The difference between shirt and blouse is even yet not quite clearly estimated by some purchasers, who ask for blouses when they really mean shirts, and vice versa. The difference is not only in the stiffening of the front, the collar, and the cuffs with starch. As a rule, the shirt is made with meagre sleeves, while the blouse, if thoroughly up to date, has enormous ones, with great puffs on the shoulders. This suits it for being worn with sleeveless jackets, and renders it unsuitable for tucking away under the comparatively tight sleeves of the ordinary tailor-made. It is a good plan to have one's wordrobe provided with blouses from which the sleeves have been cut away, in order to wear with the severer form of jacket. The tailor-made vests are excellent for this purpose, but to some figures they are not well suited, whereas the full front and tightly-cut back of the blouse are exactly what they need.

DRESS FOR A RAINY DAY.

The uncertainty of the weather has led to the adoption of a great deal of black in dress during the last few weeks. Black crepons, grenadines, gauzes, surahs, and fancy silks have appeared at every fashionable gathering, and numbers are being made for autumn wear. The bodices are at last beginning to throw off the inevitable black chiffon with which they have been covered since early spring. All the newest are made to extend about an inch below the waist line, and to form a point in front and at the back. This is suitable more particularly for slight figures. A dress of fancy black English material is made with a band of jet round the hem, each seam sewed over with jet sequins, and the bodice cut as described above, and outlined with a two-inch band of sequins. The black lining is cut away from under the arms and upwards all round, and replaced by a bright pink silk covered with fine black sprigged net, and edged wherever it impinges upon the black with a thick ruche of sequins. The neck is gathered into a sequined collar, and the sleeves are in bright pink silk, sewn thickly over with black sequins. This is intended for a table d'hote dress, or one suitable for ceremonious occasions, such as garden parties and afternoon calls. Black figured foulard makes a light and pretty dress, easily packed away, and suitable for many days when cloth and tweed are out of place. One of these sprigged over with a tiny blue flower, has the well-fitting bodice furnished with revers of cornflower blue moire, with velvet collar to match. Surah is often embroidered all over in open-work designs, sometimes in white silk and sometimes in the same colour as the silk itself. One such is in a medium shade of blue, the embroidery being worked in green and forming stars scattered at equal intervals all over the surface. The skirt is mounted upon a red silk lining, and the bodice is trimmed with poppy-red ribbons, some of them laid across from arm to arm, and outlining the yoke, which is in blue open-worked surah over red. From thence to the waist are folds of poppy-red chiffon, over green and blue shot silk.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN CUMMERBUND.

Among the novelties are the silk cummerbunds now worn by ladies with coat and skirt. They are chiefly made in black, but are also seen in other colours. Unlike those worn by men, they are sometimes finished with a point above and below, and are occasionally furnished with a similar point at the back, though the ordinary kind fastens there with several hooks and eyes. With a white pique coat and skirt faced with Nile-green silk, the cummerbund is in the same material as the facing. It is likely that this belt will be in great favour at the seaside, though for hot weather it is rather heavy and cumbersome. The prettiest belt at such times is the Empire, with its open spaces. Comparatively few leather belts have been seen this year—a fortunate circumstance, for leather is by no means suited to the attire of women; it is thick and unyielding, and has a very disagreeable odour.

CYCLING COSTUMES.

Cycling for ladies has now become quite a recognised fashionable pastime in France, and a millinery establishment there has just brought out a new cycling hat, which is likely to please, as it is made of white pique and is extremely light and comfortable in wear. It is stiffened round the edges and bordered with ribbon, and makes an efficient protection against the sun. For the most part, however, lady cyclists wear straw hats of sailor shape, sometimes adding the incongruity of a white veil. As to dress, the full Zouave trousers are generally preferred to short skirts. They are made very wide, and are mounted in flat pleats in the belt, concealing the figure almost as completely as a skirt. Blouses and jackets are worn, confined at the waist with a wide belt. Knickerbockers have come into general use among the better-dressed classes of Englishwomen, though the change is unperceived by the public at large. In wet weather the substitution is particularly convenient and useful, as it does away with the necessity for wearing an underskirt. It has now become a regular case of supply and demand, and many of the best West End dressmakers are turning these out with walking costumes, travelling dresses, and tennis-skirts. The favourite materal for summer wear is silk, and for ordinary occasions light cashmere, cloth, tweed, or homespun. Gaiters are made to match for country walks and muddy weather, the best being very carefully fitted to the shape of the legs, lined with silk, and very closely set with buttons. The cheap ones are not calculated to bring these useful and convenient garments into favour. A new material called woollen velvet has been placed upon the market, and is likely to be largely adopted in the autumn. The ground is shot woollen, and the stripes or checks are either plain or ribbed. It does not readily crush, and is made in a large number of different shades of colour. A rain-proof dress serge has also been produced as suitable for seaside wear. Should the wet weather continue, it ought to be in considerable demand.

PRECIOUS STONES.

The largest and most famous ruby in the world forms part of the Imperial State crown made for the Queen in 1838. It is believed that this ruby was worn in front of the helmet of Henry V. at Agincourt. It can be traced back to 1367, when King Pedro of Castille presented it to the Black Prince, and is valued at half a million sterling.

The emerald is supposed to be particularly lucky to those born in the month of May, the old rhyme running as follows:

Who first beholds the light of day,
In spring, the flowery month of May,
And wears an emerald all her life,
Shall be a loved and happy wife.

She is also to be wealthy, and to possessan eloquent tongue. The cat-eye belongs to June, the ruby to July, the moonstone to August, the sapphire to September, and the opal to October. The name may be regarded as a synonym for hope, in the belief of the ancients. The Queen is extremely fond of opals. The topaz is November's stone, and the turquoise December's. The humble garnet is January's, and the pearl belongs to February, the jacynth to March, and diamonds to April. Strangely enough, this most magnificent and costly of jewels is known as the emblem of innocence, probably owing to the purity of its exquisite whiteness.

OPAL.

Opal, though it scratches glass, is not so hard as the other jewels, and consists of flint combined with about ten per cent. of water and no clay. It is very liable to be broken, being brittle. This jewel was sold at enormous prices in the time of the Roman empire. Real opal is found in Hungary and an exquisitely beautiful kind is brought from Mexico. When exposed to wet, or even damp, it loses all its brilliancy and colour, and though these qualities may be restored by carefully warming and drying it, this process, if often repeated, turns it yellow by degrees, and it loses its lustre in consequence. The episode of the Baroness Hermione of Arnheim in Sir Walter Scotts "Anne of Geierstein" will be remembered in connection with this peculiarity of the opal. A similar superstition is connected with the turquoise, which is supposed to turn green if the giver lose affection for the person to whom he gives it. This beautiful blue stone is a mineral containing clay and flint.

LAPIS LAZULI.

Lapis lazuli, a peculiar stone, varying in shades from sky blue to dark blue, comes from various parts of Asia, and has usually specks of yellow or white iron pyrites, which some authorities believe to be gold or silver. The fine blue colour for painting, called ultramarine, is made from lapis lazuli by grinding it into powder and purifying it from pyrites and other substances which are mixed with it in its natural state. As painters know well, this colour is now difficult to obtain genuine, since a mode of making it artificially has been discovered by chemical analysis. The difference in price is great, the artificial ultramarine being sold for eight or ten shillings a pound, whereas a similar weight of fine real ultramarine would cost from 80l. to 100l. sterling and upwards. The artificial cannot be distinguished from the real by even the most careful chemical tests, the only means of detecting the former being by the microscope, which shows the absence of the sparkling particles of the broken stone, from which the real ultramarine is never free. The amethyst is the softest of all the stones called jewels. It is crystallised flint, otherwise rock crystal, tinted in various shades of violet, this colour being produced by iron and manganese. The cause of the unpopularity of amethyst for jewellery is that it loses its colour at night. Cairngorm, the well-known Scottish stone, is yellow rock crystal coloured by iron.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat [illegible] "Lanoline" [illegible] Chemists and Druggists [illegible]

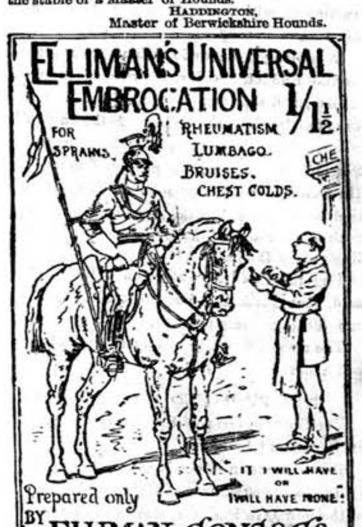
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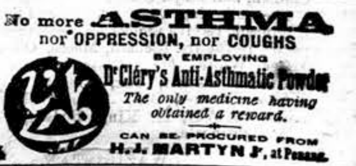
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